

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE WEST DELTA FIELD

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to join my colleagues Mr. Tauzin and Mr. John in introducing legislation that will correct a wrong suffered by the State of Louisiana over a decade ago.

I believe that all of my colleagues know that most of the Federal Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas development occurs off the coast of Louisiana and, indeed, off the coast of my Congressional district. Large portions of the Gulf of Mexico are among the very few areas of the OCS where offshore drilling is not prohibited by the Administration's recently announced leasing moratorium.

To put the contribution of the State of Louisiana in perspective, in fiscal year 1997 \$3.2 billion of the slightly over \$4 billion of OCS revenue received by the Federal government was generated off the coast of Louisiana. Louisiana has been making this type of contribution to the Federal government's effort to develop its oil and gas resources every year beginning in the early 1950's.

Throughout the entire history of Federal oil and gas development off the coast of Louisiana, the state and the Department of the Interior have cooperated on the development of oil and gas resources that might underlie both the state and Federal offshore waters. Obviously, the interest of our state and our delegation is that the revenues generated by the development of oil and gas resources owned by the people of Louisiana be returned to the treasury of the state of Louisiana. Where oil and gas resources occur in underground formations that underlie both state and Federal waters, the state and the Federal government have developed these areas through cooperative agreements that ensure that neither sovereign develops the resources of the other.

Unfortunately, this spirit of cooperation broke down in the mid-1980's in the development of a natural gas field along the seaward boundary of Louisiana called the West Delta Field. For the first and only time in the history of Federal OCS development off the coast of Louisiana, the Department of the Interior refused to cooperate with Louisiana in protecting Louisiana's resources from being developed by Federal lessees. As a result, Federal lessees drained over \$18 million of Louisiana's natural gas, the revenues from which went to the Federal treasury rather than the State of Louisiana's treasury. In 1989, an Independent Fact Finder appointed by the Secretary of the Interior at the direction of Congress confirmed these facts. Section 6004 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 authorized an appropriation to repay the State of Louisiana and its lessees for the \$18 million of gas developed improperly by the Federal lessees, plus interest. Today, the total authorized payment to the State and its lessees, with interest, is approximately \$32 million.

The State of Louisiana and its lessees have never received this money. Therefore, this legislation authorizes an alternative means of compensating the State and its lessees. Under this legislation, the state lessee in the West Delta Field would be authorized to withhold its Federal royalty payments on other OCS production in the Gulf of Mexico, using these funds to pay the State of Louisiana and itself until the authorization in Section 6004 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (U.S.C. 2701 note) is satisfied. At that point, the lessee would resume its royalty payments to the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Speaker, the time has come to close this unhappy chapter in the relationship between the State and Federal government on Federal OCS oil and gas development. Louisiana has been a good host to the Federal government with respect to OCS development. Louisiana expects the Federal government to honor the authorization enacted in 1990. I respectfully encourage all of my colleagues to support this long-overdue legislation and ensure its swift enactment this year before Congress departs in the coming month.

IN RECOGNITION OF 1998 LAWSUIT ABUSE AWARENESS WEEK IN THE STATE OF OHIO

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to an important series of events taking place this week in the State of Ohio. The week of Monday, September 21 through Friday, September 26, 1998, has been officially designated by Governor George V. Voinovich as Lawsuit Abuse Awareness Week.

This recognition works to ensure that citizens throughout the State of Ohio are better informed about the ongoing concerns for lawsuit abuse. To this end, the Ohio Citizens Against Lawsuit Abuse (OCALA) has undertaken a public awareness campaign to voice their concerns and continue to draw attention to the impact of lawsuit abuse on Ohio's consumers and economy. Citizens from all across Ohio have helped the campaign and have organized behind OCALA to spread the message.

Mr. Speaker, lawsuit abuse is not merely a concern for the State of Ohio. Lawsuit abuse is an issue with both State and national implications, and undoubtedly affects each American. Unfortunately, our society has become very prone to litigate in recent years. In fact, some estimates show that the number of lawsuits filed each year is almost 300,000. The sheer number of these lawsuits requires millions of dollars in expenses and thousands of hours from employees. There is no question that litigation abuse is a deterrent to economic growth.

As the number of lawsuits continues to climb, the impact on the American public is evident. The increasing number of lawsuits results in higher operating costs for businesses, the withdrawal of certain products from the market, and a weakening of growth and expansion. These costs are inevitably passed along to consumers in the form of higher prices for goods and services, lost opportunity, and fewer jobs.

Mr. Speaker, with these serious issues facing the United States, it is increasingly important for groups like Ohio Citizens Against Lawsuit Abuse to be recognized for their hard work and efforts on behalf of Ohioans and all Americans. We need the kind of dedication shown by OCALA and other groups to keep up the battle with lawsuit abuse and overall legal reform. I would urge my colleagues to stand and join me in recognizing the week of Monday, September 21 through Saturday, September 26, 1998 as "Ohio Lawsuit Abuse Awareness Week."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. KEVIN BRADY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, due to illness I was unavoidably detained and missed roll call votes 457, 458, 459, and 460. Had I been present I would have voted "yes" on roll call vote 457, H.R. 4112, the Legislative Branch Appropriations conference report for fiscal year 1999. On roll call vote 458, I would have voted "yes" on H.R. 3616, the Department of Defense Authorization conference report for fiscal year 1999. On roll call 459, I would have voted "no" on the Watt Amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 3736, the Workforce Improvement and Protection Act. On final passage of H.R. 3736, roll call vote 460, I would have voted "yes."

IN HONOR OF ST. WENCESLAUS DAY

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the annual celebration of the Feast of St. Wenceslaus which will be celebrated at Our Lady of Lourdes Parish on September 27, 1998.

St. Wenceslaus is the patron saint of Bohemia. He was born near Prague in 903. His father was the Duke of Bohemia as Wenceslaus was growing up, his grandmother, also a saint, taught him the values of Christianity. In the year 922, when an anti-Christian faction killed Wenceslaus' father and took over the government, Wenceslaus staged a coup and was

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

named the new ruler. During his reign, Wenceslaus attempted to reduce the oppression of the peasants by the nobility and promoted Christianity.

His younger brother, Boleslaus joined a group of dissenters after he lost succession to the throne as a result of the birth of Wenceslaus' son. Boleslaus invited his brother to a religious festival, and while Wenceslaus was on his way to mass on the morning of September 28, 929, Boleslaus and a group of followers ambushed him. Wenceslaus' last words were, "My God forgive you, brother." Wenceslaus was immediately venerated as a martyr, and was celebrated as the nation's patron saint by the end of the century.

Today, St. Wenceslaus is remembered for his concern for the poor in a popular Christmas carol, where he leaves his castle with a page during a winter storm to deliver food and wood to a peasant. As the storm worsens, the page follows in Wenceslaus' footsteps which miraculously warm his freezing feet. By following the path of righteousness the two were led out of their respective storms. Wenceslaus was led into sainthood, and the page was led out of the storm. The parishioners of Our Lady of Lourdes also try to follow the path of righteousness and St. Wenceslaus' example. They are celebrating his feast day this weekend with a mass and a traditional Czech meal.

A TRIBUTE TO TAKIS SALPEAS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. P. Takis Salpeas, an extremely talented and capable manager with the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District (BART) who recently resigned his position in Millbrae, California, to take a position with the Washington Metropolitan Transportation Authority (WMATA) in Washington, DC.

Mr. Salpeas has served BART with distinction since 1991, first as project manager for the BART Colma Station Extension, then as Executive Manager of West Bay Extensions, and was in charge of the extension of BART to the San Francisco International Airport, which lies in my Congressional district.

Under Mr. Salpeas' leadership, the BART rapid rail system cleared numerous political and financial hurdles in order to begin construction of the important 8.7 mile BART Extension to the San Francisco International Airport. The BART Extension to the airport will connect the existing 95-mile multi-county BART system with a new international terminal at the airport.

Mr. Salpeas has more than 25 years experience in rail transit planning, engineering and construction, and he has been an invaluable leader at BART. Mr. Salpeas has been selected for the position of Assistant General Manager of Transit System Development at WMATA.

Prior to coming to BART in 1991, Mr. Salpeas worked for the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transit Authority (SEPTA), which serves the Philadelphia metropolitan area. At SEPTA, he was project manager for reconstruction of elevated rail guideways and stations, and later directed its engineering development program.

Mr. Salpeas is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; the Transportation Research Board of the National Research Council, the American Public Transit Association (APTA) and the APTA Construction Committee; and the Federal Transit Administration's Construction Roundtable. A graduate of Athens University and the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Salpeas holds two masters's degrees in systems engineering and civil engineering. He is the author of more than 30 professional papers on rail transit topics, and has taught civil and transportation engineering at Widener University in Chester, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate having the opportunity to recognize Mr. Takis Salpeas and in wishing him well in his new position at WMATA. Mr. Salpeas has served our community well and made a difference in the lives of Pennsylvania residents. Takis will be missed by those who worked with him, he will be missed by his friends in the Bay Area, and he will be missed by countless others in our community who do not know him, but who have benefitted from Takis' work and dedication in bringing BART to the airport.

I would like to place a copy of an article which appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle last year, which I believe captured the essence of Mr. Salpeas' character and accomplishments at BART.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, Sept. 1, 1997]

HE'S HELPING DRIVE BART'S TRAIN TO SFO
ENGINEER AIMS TO GET IT DONE FAST, INEXPENSIVELY

(By Benjamin Pimentel)

While politicians take credit for BART's grand plan to go to San Francisco International Airport, many say an engineer named Takis Salpeas—known to few outside BART and local political circles—is the project's real driving force.

Part commander and part cheerleader, the 47-year-old Greek immigrant has spent the past five years working out details for BART's eight-mile march to SFO and Millbrae, one of the biggest transit projects in Bay Area history.

In many ways, Salpeas is just the person to lead BART's bulldozers when construction begins next month: a dedicated railroad-builder full of brashness and bravado who hasn't lost his optimism in the face of dozens of obstacles.

"BART is one of the best systems in the world. There will be no margin of error," Salpeas said. "Everything will be efficient. We have to go for it."

The airport project is the biggest in Salpeas' career—and the most controversial. It has been the target of lawsuits, opposition from local groups and the airlines and political battles in Congress.

At a time when few believe the line will open by the early 21st century, Salpeas says he's sure he can complete the job on schedule in 50 months.

And even though critics predict that the extension will cost more than its projected \$1.2 billion price tag, the feisty engineer claims he can do the job efficiently enough to save up to \$240 million.

Salpeas' gung-ho attitude has rubbed some people the wrong way.

Although local leaders are excited about the economic benefits of the BART extension, many complain that BART planned the extension without adequately consulting them—and that Salpeas has tried to steamroll them. But few are willing to publicly criticize a man they will have to negotiate with in the coming years.

"You're either on his side or (you're) the enemy," one government official said. "We have this love-hate relationship with the man."

Others, like San Bruno Mayor Ed Simon, say they appreciate Salpeas' directness.

"He's a straight shooter," he said. "Some people think he's abrasive because he doesn't try to sugar-coat things."

Salpeas acknowledges that he has been blunt in dealing with cities.

"Whatever I tell them is the truth, the honest, professional truth," he said. "I never promise anything I can't deliver."

Born and raised in Athens, Salpeas is the son and grandson of railroad engineers. His family sent him to study civil engineering at the University of Pennsylvania in the early '70s, hoping he would return to become director of Greece's national railroad system.

Salpeas decided to build his career in the United States instead. After a stint with Philadelphia's rail transit agency, Salpeas moved to the Bay Area in 1991 to build BART's Colma station.

He was later tapped to head BART's SFO extension team.

Until recently, when BART finally got a federal funding commitment, it was unclear if the project would ever get started.

The weekend before the Federal Transit Administration signed the agreement, Salpeas said he was nervously scribbling plans for radically cheaper alternatives.

Because the line will pass through several cities, Salpeas has had to calm fears about how construction will affect communities. Along the way, he's had to contend with cities' demands, such as extending a sidewalk or building tracks underground—demands that usually get turned down.

"Everybody wants something out of this project—and yet I have fixed resources," he said.

BART board member Dan Richard, who negotiated with cities for the agency, said there were times when he wished Salpeas would take a softer approach.

"There's a reason why there are few engineers in public office," he said. "They sometimes use the direct approach, which is what you need to build things—but isn't always the most politic way. Every once in a while, we have to guide the missile in a different direction."

Simon recalled how Salpeas would fidget with his tie whenever discussions seemed to be reaching a stalemate.

"It's like he wants to take his tie off and put on another shirt to start working," Simon said. "He just wants to build the darn train."

And Salpeas wants to build it fast and cheap.

To do this, BART is changing the way it issues contracts. In the past, BART dealt with dozens of contractors whose job was to build whatever BART had designed. BART's recently completed East Bay extensions, roughly the length of the airport project, involved 51 contractors.

By contrast, the SFO extension will involve four contractors in charge of both designing and building the line. Fewer contractors will likely mean fewer delays and shorter construction by more than a year, Salpeas said.

The process, called design build, is commonly used in private construction projects—but this is the first time it will be used to build a major Bay Area transit project.

Many things could still derail Salpeas' game plan. BART must lobby Congress every year for its annual appropriation, and some local groups still think the project is too expensive and impractical.

But he remains optimistic.

"If we are successful, this is how railroads will be built in the 21st century," he said.

And let no one doubt that Salpeas intends to keep building railroads in the new century. Even before the digging for the airport extension begins, he's already thinking of what he hoped would be BART's next big project.

"What about crossing the bay one more time?" Salpeas said, laughing.

A TRIBUTE TO MARILYN BERGER, CONTRA COSTA CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to invite my colleagues to join me in recognizing Marilyn Berger, the retiring office manager for the Contra Costa Central Labor Council. Ms. Berger has held together the operations of our country's organized labor for almost 20 years. Her outstanding service is being recognized in my district at a Labor-to-Labor banquet held on Tuesday, October 8, 1998 in Concord.

I wish to express my sincere gratitude for a job well done. Marilyn has kept the Central Labor Council on the cutting edge of technology and is self-taught in her computer skills. Her talents as office manager saw her through the terms of three Secretary-Treasurers of Labor Council.

Marilyn Berger has been a member of the Office and Professional Employees Union, Local 29 since August 1, 1979. She held two positions before coming to the Central Labor Council. As a teenager, she worked for the FBI in San Francisco, and she was a secretary for the Inlandboatmens Union, also in San Francisco.

She has led a full life as a working woman and a devoted mother of two sons and two daughters. Marilyn has many interests outside of work including biking, and attending opera, theatre and film presentations.

I know everyone associated with the Central Labor Council and all of us who need to call their office from time to time are going to greatly miss Marilyn Berger when she retires. I wish her the very best retirement has to offer.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF JAMESTOWN CITY LIBRARY

HON. JERRY MORAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 100th anniversary of the Jamestown City Library in Jamestown, Kansas. The community of Jamestown recently celebrated this historic milestone with a parade and book sale on September 12.

In 1898, the Current Literature and History Club established the Jamestown Library through the voluntary efforts of the women club members. Initially, they secured a traveling library housed in a spare room in the house of Frank Lane. Soon after, they raised

enough money to obtain the plot of land that became the present site of the library through an initial \$100 donation from Jamestown resident James Pomeroy.

The Club was incorporated in 1900 and the building that housed the new library was completed in January of 1901. The total cost of the project was \$1,098.75 and was named the Pomeroy Library.

In 1911, a fire burned down much of the main street of Jamestown, including the library. What remained of the library's book collection was housed temporarily in the basement of the First United Methodist Church. Again the Current Literature and History Club women went to work for the community of Jamestown. With insurance money and local donations made from 46 charitable events such as box suppers, foods sales, plays and musicals, they again raised the needed funds to construct a new library.

In 1925, the club transferred ownership of the library to the city of Jamestown and gave it its present name, the Jamestown City Library.

Of particular importance to the Jamestown City Library was Ms. Ora Good, who later became Mrs. Ora Ansdell. In 1904, she volunteered to serve as the first librarian. Weathering fire, drought, the depression, two world wars, the beginning and end of the cold war, men landing on the moon, and the bicentennial celebration of our nation, she served for 72 years until her retirement in 1976.

In later years the library has experienced several renovations and alterations, but continues to serve as a reminder of Jamestown's hard fought beginnings and the commitment put forth by its early founders. Jamestown is a community rich in history and long on accomplishments.

I congratulate the community of Jamestown in light of this special celebration. Further, I am confident that another proud Congressman will read a similar such statement 100 years from now on the 200th anniversary of this historic library.

TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF SAM FLORES AS THE SEGUIN HISPANIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S HU- MANITARIAN OF THE YEAR

HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of Texas' true humanitarians, Seguin City Councilman Sam Flores. On August 29, 1998, Councilman Flores was recognized for his dedication to the people of his community when he was selected as the Seguin Hispanic Chamber of Commerce's Humanitarian of the Year. Councilman Sam Flores's career only begins to tell the story of his devotion to his community and the people in it.

Born in San Marcos, Texas, during the midst of the country's worst depression, a young Sam Flores learned the value of hard work at an early age. As soon as he was old enough to perform manual labor Sam began his adult life as a migrant worker, traveling as far north as Michigan to work the fields. Although he recognized the value of education,

Sam dropped out of school during his sophomore year to serve his country in the Far East as a member of the U.S. Marines. He served in the Marines for six years as a Platoon Sergeant in the Korean War and also helped evacuate Americans from Shanghai during the communist revolution in China.

Upon returning home he enrolled at Southwest Texas State Teacher's College where he earned his teacher's degree in 1955. In 1959 he earned his Master's degree in school administration. It was in 1959 that Sam and his wife, Velia, moved to her hometown of Seguin. Sam took a position with the Harlandale Independent School District in San Antonio. He served the Harlandale ISD for 35 years teaching education and special education to elementary and secondary school students. For ten years he held the position of Director for Special Education for six different school districts. He also served as Principal of the Harlandale School District for eleven years. Even after retirement Sam stays involved with education by serving as the Attendance Officer for Seguin High School.

Community leadership defines Sam Flores' life. As a member of the Seguin City Council for 33 years, Sam championed community improvement. He was one of the founders and the President of the Seguin Boys Club. He held a leading role in the establishment of the Seguin Housing Authority and the agreement to build a new Seguin Post Office. His leadership brought about the completion of the Walnut Creek Flood project and the paving of 22 miles of Seguin's gravel streets. He has also provided leadership in the fight against the discrimination of minorities through full integration of the Seguin Independent School District and service on a special committee which brought Mexican American Studies to Texas Lutheran University. Sam Flores now serves the community of Seguin as the Chairman of the "Seguin Memorial Committee," a group developed to honor the city's namesake, Juan N. Seguin, with a statue in the downtown city park.

Sam Flores has made tangible and intangible contributions to the city of Seguin. All those whose lives he has touched, from his students to other council members, can attest to his true humanitarianism. Their description of him is more accurate: "Sam is a soldier for the people of his community and state." We need more soldiers in our communities like Sam Flores.

SALUTE TO JOHN M. LANGSTON BAR ASSOCIATION AFRICAN AMERICAN HALL OF FAME HON- OREES

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to five outstanding and distinguished African American legal legends who on Saturday, October 17, 1998, will be inducted into the John M. Langston Bar Association's Hall of Fame. The celebrated honorees are retired Los Angeles Superior Court Judges Gilbert C. Alston and Dion Morrow; former Congresswoman and currently a member of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors Yvonne

Brathwaite-Burke; and famed attorneys Charles Earl Lloyd, and the late Thomas G. Neusom.

All of the honorees have made exemplary contributions to the legal profession as well as to the citizens of Los Angeles and this nation. That is why I am especially proud to publicly commend and recognize each of them before the House today.

Judge Gilbert C. Alston, a graduate of the University of Southern California (USC) Law School, spent his early career working in the Los Angeles District Attorney's office, and in private practice with his law partner H. Ronald Hauptman. He was appointed the first Commissioner of the Pasadena Municipal Court in 1971, and six months later was appointed by then-Governor Ronald Reagan to the Los Angeles Municipal Court. In 1977 Governor Jerry Brown, Jr. agreed to transfer Judge Alston to the Pasadena Judicial District, where he became Pasadena's first African American judge. Judge Alston is perhaps best known in judicial circles for his ruling allowing the use of cameras in the courtroom. Judge Alston was elevated to the Pasadena Superior Court in 1980, a position he held until his retirement.

Judge Dion Morrow, a native Angeleno, graduated from Loyola Law School on June 1, 1957, and was admitted to the California State Bar on December 18, 1957. His early career was spent in private practice with fellow distinguished Los Angeles attorneys Xenophan F. Lang, Robert Hall, James Gordon, and David Cunningham. Judge Morrow joined the Los Angeles City Attorney's office in 1975, serving as Assistant City Attorney and Senior Special Counsel to City Attorney Burton Pines. He was the first African American to hold such a position. He was appointed to the Compton Municipal Court by Governor Brown on October 17, 1975. A little over two years later, he was elevated to the Los Angeles Superior Court, where he spent the next 18 years presiding over complex criminal and civil cases. Dion retired from the bench on October 23, 1995, but continues to serve the legal community as a private arbitrator, mediator, settlement judge and discovery referee. Judge Morrow is past president of the Langston Bar Association.

Los Angeles County Supervisor Yvonne Brathwaite-Burke certainly requires little introduction. She has been recognized by *Time* magazine as one of "America's 200 Future Leaders," and was selected "Woman of the Year" by both the *Los Angeles Times* and her alma mater UCLA, which two years ago awarded her its "1996 Alumni of the Year" award. As my predecessor in the California State Assembly and the United States Congress, she is a distinguished public official who has received numerous honors and commendations for an illustrious career spanning more than three decades. Yvonne represented California's then-28th Congressional District from 1972–1976. She is a former member of the University of California Board of Regents, and is currently a member of several boards, including the Los Angeles Coliseum Commission and the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, where she has been a forceful and influential advocate for an improved transportation system for Los Angeles residents. Yvonne received her Juris Doctor degree from USC and was admitted to the California State Bar in 1956. She has championed equal opportunity for displaced homemakers, and au-

thored legislation benefitting California's disadvantaged youth, nursing home residents, and orphanages. Yvonne Brathwaite-Burke has earned her place in the Hall of Fame.

Attorney Charles Earl Lloyd received his Juris Doctor degree from USC in 1961 and was admitted to the California State Bar in January 1962. After serving two years as a prosecuting attorney in the Los Angeles City Attorney's office, in 1964 he entered private practice under the firm of Berman, Lloyd and Goldstein. A year later, he became the senior partner in the firm of Lloyd, Bradley (Tom Bradley would go on to serve five consecutive terms as the Mayor of the City of Los Angeles) Burrell, and Nelson. He is recognized as one of the premier criminal attorneys in the nation, and has also represented many entertainers and professional sportsmen, including the entertainer Dr. William (Bill) Cosby; legendary boxer Sonny Liston; and former Houston Oilers lineman Ernie Ladd. Charles was the first African American to serve as a City of Los Angeles Harbor Commissioner. He is an outstanding attorney and a mentor to many young aspiring attorneys throughout the nation.

Thomas G. Neusom, who will be inducted posthumously into the Hall of Fame, was admitted to the California State Bar in 1950 and for a brief time thereafter practiced law with legendary Los Angeles attorneys Crispus A. Wright and Carl A. Earles. Tom served two terms as NAACP president, during which he successfully litigated and won the integration of the Los Angeles Fire Department. He also served as the co-counsel on the suit which led to the integration of the Los Angeles Police Department. He was a lawyer's lawyer—a man of tremendous integrity and a commitment to helping the downtrodden.

Mr. Speaker, please join with me in applauding the excellence of these five distinguished individuals. It is a special honor to highlight just a few of their outstanding accomplishments, and it is with a tremendous sense of pride that I salute and congratulate each of them as they are inducted into the John M. Langston Bar Association Hall of Fame.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, September 24, 1998, I was unavoidably detained on official business and missed the following rollcall votes: No. 459 and No. 460.

On rollcall vote No. 459, had I been present I would have voted "no"; on rollcall vote No. 460, had I been present I would have voted "yea."

IN HONOR OF OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL PARISH

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my best wishes to the community of

Our Lady of Good Counsel Parish. For more than a century, this parish has served as a spiritual refuge, opening its doors to any soul in search of peace.

In the spring of 1873, led by Father Patrick F. Quigley, the Catholic Diocese of Cleveland established a mission in the village of Brooklyn, Ohio. The community's first mass was held at the local public school, but by 1874, it celebrated the blessing of the cornerstone of its first church, the Sacred Heart of Mary Mission. As the parish flourished, the Cleveland Diocese elevated the community to parochial status in 1894, appointing Father Michael Becker as its first pastor and opening the Sacred Heart of Mary School.

Unfortunately, in 1907, an accident caused a fire that destroyed the church and the school. While rebuilding took place, the parish continued to celebrate mass in the town hall. By August 15, 1909 the new church was finished with a new pastor, Father Luke Rath. During the next eight years, the parish population grew, causing the community to expand their church with a new sister's house, mission house, and portable school buildings to serve 385 students. Father Rath presided over the dedication ceremony, where the community changed its name to Our Lady of Good Counsel Parish.

The current church was dedicated in 1930, a beautiful building which includes a soaring bell tower modeled after that of Sancto Spiritu Church in Florence, Italy. Although it struggled during the Great Depression, the parish maintained a social life, sponsoring a variety of plays, operettas, and card parties. The community also added a bowling alley, a cafeteria, and a new school addition.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in honoring the Our Lady of Good Counsel Parish and its current pastor Father Leroy Moreeuw, CPPS as they celebrate in commemoration of 150 years in service to God. Throughout its long history, the parish has undergone many changes, but the spirit and dedication of its members have remained constant. As the Cleveland Diocese celebrates its sesquicentennial anniversary, Our Lady of Good Counsel Parish remains a beacon of solace and friendship for its members and the residents of Cleveland's Old Brooklyn neighborhood.

TRIBUTE TO EBRI

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the Employee Benefit Research Institute on their 20th Anniversary. The Employee Benefit Research Institute, or EBRI as it is more commonly known, is the only nonprofit, nonpartisan organization committed to original public policy research and education on economic security and employee benefits. For the last 20 years, they have been instrumental in promoting knowledge and understanding among the media and policymakers of employee benefits. I believe their greatest service has been in advancing the public's understanding of employee benefits and their effect on the nation's economy. Their commitment to disseminating the facts has earned EBRI reown

as the preeminent public policy research organization on issues affecting workers and their benefits.

EBRI has provided me with invaluable objective research, data, and analysis. The Institute is guided by the tenet that policy initiatives cannot "... be successful unless they are founded on sound, objective, relevant information." The information produced by EBRI covers health, retirement, among other economic issues, is thorough and comprehensive.

One of the most important reference materials to come out of EBRI is the Retirement Confidence Survey (RCS). The RCS is an important indicator of societal attitudes toward retirement planning and savings. While the House considers legislative measures, I find the issue briefs and research documents to be a valuable research and information tool.

As increased attention is paid by policymakers, media, and the benefits community to the unique challenges facing minority groups, I think they are to be especially commended for including the RCS Minority Special Report. This report examines the attitudes of minority groups about preparing for retirement. Such an important effort shines a much-needed spotlight on an issue that is critical to the economic health and well-being of the African American community that is long overdue.

I know many members who are interested in these issues rely on EBRI to provide credible comprehensive data and analysis and use it to make informed decisions about policy initiatives and approaches.

Mr. Speaker, I wish Dallas Salisbury and EBRI continued success as they pursue their quest for the facts.

HONORING JUDGE PHILIP PASTORE ON HIS 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, today marks the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Honorable Philip Pastore, a life-long New Haven resident who has served both the City of New Haven and the State of Connecticut with distinction throughout his law career.

Judge Pastore has dedicated his life to making our justice system work. In both his personal and professional life, he has earned a reputation for his fairness, integrity, and commitment to upholding and respecting the law. These qualities are demonstrated in the many judicial cases he has tried, presided over, and rendered judgments on for more than half a century. Judge Pastore retired only three years ago, leaving a legacy which included positions as a Democratic state representative and a Superior Court judge.

It is fascinating to listen to Judge Pastore's stories of the century of history he witnessed, along with the remarkable changes and tremendous progress to the judicial system. Although he no longer practices professionally, he continues to keep up-to-date on current case law, and his wife still reads the Connecticut Law Journal to him. Many seek his advice, knowing his counsel is offered with wisdom, justice and compassion. Plaques cover the walls of his home to honor the services he has

donated to the community. Indeed, his long career has left an indelible mark on the residents of Connecticut, and especially his close friends from the Wooster Street neighborhood. It is difficult to find someone whose commitment to excellence equals his own.

I join with his wife, Margaret, his children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren to honor Philip Pastore on his 100th birthday. Best wishes for continued fulfillment and happiness. Happy Birthday!

RECOGNIZING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CRANBURY FIRE COMPANY

HON. MICHAEL PAPPAS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Cranbury Fire Company as they celebrate 100 years of service to their community.

It is my privilege and honor to recognize this group of men and women who have protected the citizens of Cranbury and surrounding towns for the past century.

Since its formation in September 1898, members of the Cranbury Fire Company have placed their lives in harm's way in order to protect their fellow citizens.

We have relied on their selfless sacrifices and have always felt a strong sense of security knowing that they will respond to us when our lives, homes and neighborhoods are in peril.

Many times, we tend to take their services for granted and often do not acknowledge them for their hard work.

I hope that all Americans will reflect on the dedication of our firefighters whenever we pass by their town's firehouse or see a truck responding to an emergency call. We all must recognize the daily sacrifice of these brave men and women.

I extend my deepest appreciation and thanks to the Cranbury Fire Company for their efforts during the past century. It is my great pleasure to be able to recognize their work. Congratulations to all who have served in the company, those who presently serve and those who will carry on the Cranbury Fire Company's tradition of service into the new millennium.

A LIFETIME OF SERVICE—A TRIBUTE TO REV. ROBERT L. BROWN OF ALBION, MICHIGAN

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect for his many years of service to the community and to his church as educator, counsellor, and administrator that I am proud to salute Rev. Robert L. Brown.

Rev. Brown served as pastor at the Gethsemane Temple Church of God in Christ for 11 years. Bishop Earl J. Wright appointed him Superintendent of the Albion District in 1985, overseeing several churches in the Albion

area. He chairs the Elder's Council in the jurisdiction and is the Chairman of the Second Jurisdiction of Southwest Michigan Church of God in Christ, Inc.

As pastor of Grace Temple Church of God in Christ in Albion, Michigan, Rev. Brown has inspired many to become personally involved in doing God's work and making more gentle man's life on Earth. Led by his preaching and example, they in turn light the lives of even more people, even reaching as faraway as Port au Prince, Haiti—where their missionary ministry has built a church and a school to help others discover God's love.

He married missionary Lillie B. Kemp in December 1948 and they'll be celebrating their 50th anniversary this year. The Browns have five adult children and fifteen grandchildren.

In honoring Rev. Brown today, we honor the principles of virtue, moral courage, and sacrifice which he and others in the spirit of peace and the spirit of Christ have long espoused. As an inspiration, strength, and a blessing to those whose lives are touched by his, he helps others understand the place of faith in their lives and discover how to love God and one's fellow man.

Therefore, the Congress of the United States is proud to join with his lovely wife, fine family and his many admirers in extending highest praise and congratulations to Rev. Robert L. Brown.

NATIONAL BIPARTISAN COMMISSION ON THE FUTURE OF MEDICARE

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following testimony.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony to the National Commission. Your work will have a profound impact on the health care of millions of Americans, and I encourage you to seek broad input from Medicare beneficiaries and providers around the country.

Medicare is one of our great success stories; it provides quality health insurance to 38 million Americans at a low administrative cost. Today Medicare is serving as a model provider of consumer protections. In the future, it can be the foundation for increased access to health care for all Americans.

Three months ago, I sponsored two town hall meetings on the future of Medicare in my home district of San Francisco. Hundreds of individuals came to share their thoughts and concerns about Medicare, and to talk about the important role the program plays in their lives.

The consensus in the San Francisco Bay Area was clearly for Medicare for all. Medicare must be preserved, improved and expanded for future generations. People who came to these meetings urged elected officials to protect the long term financial health of the program. But they also shared their visions of what Medicare can be—a more comprehensive program that better meets the needs of beneficiaries, and provides health insurance to many of those who have difficulty purchasing private insurance.

To design a Medicare program that improves services as well as meets the financial bottom line, we need to listen to people who are benefiting from Medicare now, and to

those who provide needed medical care through the program. So today I am submitting to the Commission the written comments we received at our town hall meetings. Let me briefly summarize these comments for you.

TESTIMONY AT TWO TOWN HALL MEETINGS

The point made most frequently in written comments was that Medicare should not impose stringent limits on home health care services. The logic of providing home health services is clear: seniors are happier and healthier if they can remain in their own homes, with some assistance, and sustain a level of independence. And increased institutionalization obviously means increased long term costs for the program.

Other frequent comments included the need to provide prescription drug coverage and long term care services through Medicare. One woman noted that, "Sometimes I have to do without a prescribed medication until I receive my Social Security check at the first of the month."

Others voiced their support for an expanded Medicare program in which millions more Americans are eligible for services. It is no secret that if younger and healthier individuals sign up for Medicare and pay premiums, the average cost per beneficiary will fall. Several people who filled out comment forms warned against efforts to privatize Medicare or compromise the program through Medicare savings accounts.

Others argued for including providing prevention, dental and vision services. The importance of these services requires no explanation. In an era when we are insisting all health care providers deliver more comprehensive prevention services, we should demand the same from Medicare. One woman suggested that Medicare require all HMOs to provide a toll free hotline to consumers.

COMMENTS FROM MEDICARE PROVIDERS

Medicare providers in my district also spoke at the town hall meetings about the challenges they face in providing care. The interim payment system for home health agencies has imposed a heavy financial burden on providers. Medicare providers have also supported legislative efforts to carve out disproportionate share hospital payments from payments to HMOs, eliminate the 100 bed requirement for qualification as a disproportionate share hospital, and repeal of the financial penalty for hospitals that transfer patients to other care settings before the DRG period has expired.

CONCERNS OF PEOPLE WITH AIDS

The AIDS epidemic has taken a devastating toll in my district, and Medicare plays a significant role in provision of health care to individuals affected by this epidemic. It is estimated that between 6% and 20% of people with HIV/AIDS rely on Medicare for some or all of their health care services. The Centers for Disease Control has estimated that between 10,565 and 22,927 Medicare beneficiaries are diagnosed with AIDS.

A recent report published by the Academy for Educational Development documents several concerns about HIV-related health care services under Medicare. First, because the program does not cover the costs of prescription drugs, beneficiaries are forced to find other means of acquiring the expensive but promising new drug treatments for HIV infection. These drugs can cost \$12,000 per year or more.

The report notes several other problems for people with HIV including, "the lack of guaranteed availability of individual supplemental insurance for the disabled under the age of 65, the lack of guaranteed availability of HIV specialists in Medicare managed care plans, the inadequacy of community-based

and home care services to address the ongoing chronic nature of the HIV disease process, and the limitations of the hospice benefit for addressing the acute treatment needs of people in the terminal stage of HIV disease." I am submitting a copy of this report with the town hall meeting testimony noted above.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A number of recommendations for reform of Medicare follow from the testimony and policy research presented above. Below is a list of recommendations. In some cases, I have noted legislation I have cosponsored that is consistent with these recommendations.

Expand services available in Medicare

Medicare should provide comprehensive and cost effective care to those who are eligible for the program. The program should provide reimbursement for needed drug therapies, long term care services, dental and vision care, and prevention services. The Medically Necessary Dental Care Act (H.R. 1288) would provide coverage for outpatient dental procedures.

Expand eligibility for Medicare

Medicare can serve as the foundation for increased access to health care for all Americans. I urge the Commission to identify ways in which eligibility for the program can be expanded. The Medicare Early Access Act (H.R. 3470) is consistent with this proposal. The bill would allow many of the "near elderly" to buy in to Medicare. We need to build upon this legislation to ensure that any buy in is affordable for all those who need health insurance coverage.

Address legitimate concerns of Medicare providers

The interim payment system for home health agencies threatens to put many providers out of business. Congress and the Commission must urgently address the need to develop a more equitable payment system for home health care. The Medicare Home Health Beneficiary Protection Act (H.R. 4339) places a moratorium on the interim payment system for home health care.

The Commission should also take steps to protect reimbursement to disproportionate share hospitals. H.R. 2701 would "carve out" disproportionate share hospital (DSH) payments from the payment we give HMOs.

In addition, the 100 bed requirement for qualification as a DSH should be repealed.

The disincentive for early hospital discharge should be eliminated. The Common Sense Hospital Payment Act (H.R. 2908) repeals the financial penalty for hospitals that transfer patients to other care settings before the DRG payment period has expired.

Address concerns of People with AIDS and other disabilities

As people with AIDS live longer lives, more will become eligible for Medicare. The Commission should make several changes in the program to address the needs of this growing population, including: guaranteed availability of supplemental Medicare insurance for disabled individuals; guaranteed access to an HIV expert as a primary care provider and for specialist services; and elimination of the limitation on hospice benefits that bars people from receiving some needed acute care treatments while in hospice care.

In addition, I encourage the Commission to study the interaction between Medicare, Medicaid, and Ryan White CARE program services, particularly in the provision of community based support services.

I look forward to working with the Commission to build a fiscally sound and expanded Medicare program. Thank you again for the opportunity to present these perspectives.

CONGRATULATIONS TO CALIFORNIA BAPTIST UNIVERSITY

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, today, after nearly a half-century as a member of California's higher education community, California Baptist College becomes California Baptist University. Cal Baptist, founded in 1950, was housed in a borrowed church building for its first four years, moved to its present Riverside location in 1954 and earned accreditation in 1961.

The college reaches this milestone under the leadership of Dr. Ronald L. Ellis, president since 1994. Former presidents are Dr. P. Boyd Smith, 1950–57; Dr. Loyd R. Simmons, 1958–69; Dr. James R. Staples, 1970–84; and Dr. Russell R. Tuck, 1984–94.

During the 1980's, the college was on the cutting edge of non-traditional education when it established the Business Executive program, the pre-cursor to the current Evening Degree-Completion program for working adults. In the mid-eighties, the college added its first post-graduate degree, a Master's degree in Counseling Psychology. Three years ago, the college added a Master of Education degree and, last year, the Master of Business Administration degree. From 1994 to 1997, the institutional enrollment increased 149 percent, much of it through graduate and Evening Degree-Completion programs.

California Baptist College has consistently produced well-schooled graduates. Scores of children in my district are the beneficiaries of that product as they thrive under the teaching of Cal Baptist alumni. The graduates of Cal Baptist's Master's degree program in Counseling Psychology have an unusually high pass rate on the state licensing exam. Cal Baptist alumni serve in the Riverside police department, city government, management in our local banking institutions, a broad array of social service agencies, and church-related positions on a global scale.

California Baptist College—now university—is in the business of preparing complete people, people who are equipped to make a difference. The university provides an environment that fosters not only intellectual development, but spiritual, emotional, physical, and character development. Students are involved in outreach to the homeless; tutoring programs at the county juvenile facility and Sherman Indian High School, a local Bureau of Indian Affairs boarding school; city clean up projects; and the City of Riverside's Study Circles on Race Relations.

The university adheres to a high ethical standard, the kind of standard to which our nation has traditionally aspired and which we continue to uphold as the mark of the truly successful. On behalf of the residents of the 43rd Congressional District, it is an honor to congratulate California Baptist University upon the occasion of their transition to university status.

INTRODUCTION OF VISIT USA
LEGISLATION**HON. SAM FARR**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, as a cochair of the Congressional Travel and Tourism Caucus, I am honored today to introduce the "Value in Supporting International Tourism in the United States Act of 1998" or the "Visit USA Act". My caucus cochair, Rep. MARK FOLEY of Florida, joins me in dropping this important bill.

Why do we need an NTO?

The reason is simple—it makes good economic sense. The travel and tourism industry is one of the Nation's largest employers, providing 16.2 million jobs. It directly employ 7 million people, and indirectly employs an additional 9.2 million Americans. 92 percent of the tourism industry is composed of small- and medium-sized businesses throughout every region of the country.

The industry ranks as the first, second, or third largest employer in 32 States and the District of Columbia, generating a total tourism-related annual payroll of \$127.9 billion.

In my district on the central coast of California, it is the second largest industry, bringing in more than \$2 billion and directly employing close to 26,000 residents.

The industry has become the Nation's third-largest retail sales industry, generating a total of \$489 billion in total expenditures. The industry generated \$71.7 billion in tax revenues for federal, state, and local governments.

While the private sector, States, and localities currently spend more than \$1 billion annually to promote particular destinations within the United States to international visitors, the Federal Government spends zero dollars—zero dollars—promoting the United States as a tourist destination.

In 1997, more than 54 million foreign visitors spent \$98 billion in the United States. Imagine the benefits to our Nation's economy if we were to actively seek foreign visitors.

In 1997, 17.9 million more people visited France than the United States. Yes, 17.9 million more people chose to visit France over the United States. One hundred nations around the world spend hundreds of millions of dollars annually to promote international tourism in their countries. And each year the United States loses more of its market share to nations actively promoting tourism. By dropping this bill, we hope to change this trend.

The Visit USA Act will establish an Intergovernmental Task Force for International Visitor Assistance. The task force will examine signage and make suggestions where necessary to facilitate international visitors' travel in the United States. The task force will address the availability of multilingual travel and tourism information and the means of disseminating such information.

The task force will also examine the feasibility of establishing a toll-free, private-sector operated, telephone number, staffed by multilingual operators, to provide emergency assistance to international tourists.

Additionally, this legislation instructs the Secretary of Commerce to complete, as soon as may be practicable, a satellite system of accounting for the travel and tourism industry.

The satellite system of accounting would provide Congress and the President with objective, thorough data that would help policymakers more accurately gauge the size and scope of the domestic travel and tourism industry and its significant impact on the health of the Nation's economy.

Let me assure my colleagues who were skeptical of the NTO that this bill is not business as usual. The Visit USA Act requires the travel and tourism industry to match every public dollar spent on marketing the United States with private funds and requires the industry to pay the administrative expenses of the NTO.

I encourage my colleagues to review this bill, think about the impact of the tourism industry in their district, and become a cosponsor of the Visit USA Act.

THE WORLD IS WATCHING

HON. JOE SCARBOROUGH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, the world watches while China begins her long march toward superpower status. Regrettably, the view is exceedingly grim for those concerned with the continued abuse of their citizen's most basic human rights.

The current American administration has promised progress in China in return for more open markets. Of course we recognize that this administration, like so many others, is blinded by the vision of China as the next great export market. Further enticing the President is the realization that cheap Chinese imports fuel America's economy by driving inflation down. The sad truth that underlies this economic phenomenon is that Chinese slave labor is the economic engine that drives America's inflation downward.

Will America conclude that such an economic truth is acceptable, or will it conclude instead that cheap goods paid with human blood is far too expensive for our taste. As America decides, the beast slouches toward Bethlehem.

This past week, United Nations Commissioner Mary Robinson visited Communist China. The Washington Post reported that while entering her hotel, the wife of a jailed Chinese political leader was hauled off by Chinese security agents.

During Ms. Robinson's visit, a veteran Chinese democratic activist was arrested for attempting to register a free party in China. In Shanghai, Yao Zhenxian was also arrested for discussing the formation of a party.

A journalist was dragged from his home on September 5 for editing a group of essays on political reform written by government scholars and journalists, according to the Washington Post. Shi Binhai was arrested for nothing more than being a journalist reporting on his country's future.

America remains silent.

In his book on Robert F. Kennedy, Maxwell Kennedy introduces his work with a quote from his father's daybook. In that collection of quotes, Bobby Kennedy scribbled the following words: "No one can usurp the height but those to whom the miseries of the world are a misery and will not let them rest."

In plain view of the butchering of Buddhist culture in Tibet, we quietly slumber. In clear view of Christian persecution in communist China, America sleeps peacefully. In plain view of the entire world, America slouches towards an economically rewarding relationship with China that, unchecked by Western values given to us first in ancient Greece, could rot our nation's soul.

The whole world is watching. Chicago, 1968. . . . Washington, 1998.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE VIC
FAZIO

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1998

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to pay tribute to the fine gentleman from California, Mr. VIC FAZIO. We have been extremely blessed to have such a hard-working, fair leader in the Democratic Caucus and the House of Representatives. He has always tried to assist all Members, no matter what side of the aisle they are on. VIC FAZIO has consistently possessed a keen understanding of what it truly means to be a public servant. Through his dedication to listening to the needs of the American people and unfaltering leadership, VIC FAZIO has served as a strong role model for all current and future Members of the House of Representatives.

Vic, I congratulate you on your retirement, and thank you for setting such a high standard of excellence and integrity.

MODERATE POLITICAL LEADERS
IN BOSNIA DESERVE SUPPORT**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, while the results of the recent elections in Bosnia have been mixed, with the U.S. backed candidate for President of the Republic of Srpska—the Serb controlled part of Bosnia—defeated by a hardline ultranationalist, it is important for us to continue to support moderate political leaders in Srpska and throughout Bosnia Herzegovina. Although the ultranationalists have won the Presidency in Srpska, moderate political parties appear to still retain a plurality of seats in the Srpska parliament, and current Prime Minister Dodik, who has been a staunch supporter of political reform and the Dayton Peace Agreement, could still form a government.

For those who may not know him, Prime Minister Dodik is a courageous individual who has attempted to lead Bosnian Serbs away from the strident nationalism that caused the conflict in the former Yugoslavia toward political reform, ethnic reconciliation, and economic empowerment. During the war in Bosnia, Dodik, at some personal risk, spoke out against Serb persecution of Muslims and Croats. Since becoming Prime Minister in January 1998, Dodik has moved swiftly to implement political and economic reforms that enabled the Bosnian Serbs in many parts of

Srpska to receive the international assistance they were excluded from receiving because of their previous leadership's failure to carry out requirements under the Dayton Peace Agreement. Dodik permitted the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia to open an office in Srpska, and encouraged individuals who have been indicted by the Tribunal for war crimes to turn themselves in.

Dodik's future as the head of the government of Srpska now hangs in the balance. If the ultranationalist who won the presidency, Poplasen, is unable to put together a government favorable to his extremist and rejectionist agenda, then new parliamentary elections in Srpska will be required. Some have questioned whether the United States and other western countries are at fault for producing the victory of Poplasen by providing too much support for President Plavsic, and in effect, making her the candidate of the "outsiders" in the minds of the Bosnian Serb electorate. While there may be some degree of truth to this, I believe that other factors such as the malign influence of Serbian President Milosevic had as much to do with the untoward outcome of the election as anything else.

In any event, Prime Minister Dodik has appealed for continued support from the international community. If we want to see moderates such as Dodik succeed in Bosnia, and this is essential to our exit strategy for our troops in Bosnia, I believe that we have no choice but to provide tangible support that Bosnian Serbs perceive as being linked to their support for the Dayton plan. If, on the other hand, the ultranationalists can reassert their grasp on power, we will need to rethink our entire strategy in Bosnia, and whether the creation of a multi-ethnic state that is stable and peaceful is possible to realize.

CONGRATULATIONS TO JOHN GRAYSON ROTHROCK

HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, yesterday morning Mr. John Grayson Rothrock was sworn in as an Ensign in the U.S. Navy Reserve. John has been a loyal and effective member of my staff and I am proud to share him with the Navy.

John fulfilled a lifelong ambition of serving his country in the U.S. Armed Forces. Surrounded by his mother, father and many friends he swore allegiance to the Constitution and its defense. I know that John does not take this oath lightly, because he is following a proud tradition in his family. His father, a combat veteran from World War II, participated in the ceremony and was able to receive the customary "silver dollar" for the first salute.

I am proud of John and recognize him for hearing the call of duty and answering it with service in the U.S. Navy Reserve. It is a pleasure to have John serve in my office and I join my staff in wishing him the best of fortune in his new undertaking.

IN RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL POLLUTION PREVENTION WEEK

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to recognize and support September 21–27 as National Pollution Prevention Week which is currently being observed in the Second District of Ohio and around the Nation.

Protecting the environment while not adversely affecting a community's business climate is sometimes challenging but it is absolutely necessary. One of the most cost-effective ways to have clean streets, drinkable water, and breathable air is to focus on eliminating pollution before it is created. Clearly, it is much better to eliminate or reduce pollution at its source rather than have to dispose, treat, or release it into the air, water, or land.

Pollution Prevention Week is an excellent opportunity to heighten public awareness of these effective efforts. It can serve to encourage government agencies, the business community, environmental organizations, community groups, and most importantly, the general public, to work toward a cleaner environment and a more competitive, prosperous and sustainable business climate. This is a concept that we can all support, and is one embraced by the Greater Cincinnati Earth Coalition and other constituents on Southwest Ohio to achieve these goals to improve the quality of life for everyone.

A TRIBUTE TO THOMAS M. BARRY

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to an outstanding American and citizen from my home state of Missouri, Mr. Thomas M. Barry, on the occasion of his appointment as President of SBC International's Telkom South Africa operation.

Tom Barry represents the finest attributes of corporate service—his is a true American success story. For over 30 years he progressed through a number of assignments in Southwestern Bell's Missouri division before his appointment as assistant vice-president for external affairs in 1985. The following year Tom was named vice-president for public affairs for the company's five-state operating area. In 1990, he became the president and CEO of Metromedia Paging Services, then an SBC Communications Inc. subsidiary. He became senior vice president for strategic planning for SBC in 1991 and the following year Tom Barry was designated senior vice president for federal relations.

In all of his business before Congress and with my office I have known Tom to be highly qualified to address the complex issues emerging in the telecommunications field. When Congress debated the Telecommunications Act of 1996, Tom demonstrated a unique understanding of the importance of balancing competing concerns, from his company's interest in competitive equities in the tele-

communications industry to the importance of preserving universal telephone service and the need for "e-rate" discounts and telecommunications services for schools and libraries and rural health care centers.

I was pleased to learn that Tom will now turn his talents to addressing the telecommunications needs of the people of South Africa. I have been informed that the telephone penetration level in South Africa is only 10% among historically disadvantaged households, a group that represents 87% of the population.

SBC's Telkom South Africa operations, in conjunction with their partners, have promised to implement an aggressive plan to modernize the existing communications network and expand telecommunications services throughout the country for the benefit of all citizens. Tom Barry's next mission is to bring telecommunications services to more than 20,000 priority customers—including hospitals, schools and community centers—throughout South Africa.

I am happy to join Tom's many friends and colleagues in congratulating him on a job well done in Washington and wishing him every continued success in his new undertaking as President of SBC International's Telkom South Africa office.

IN HONOR OF MARC MILLIS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the breakthrough work of Marc Millis, the head engineer for Breakthrough Propulsion Physics Program at NASA's Lewis Research Center.

Since 1990, his tireless work has centered around the idea of how to build space vehicles that bypass the rules of physics and carry humans far into the universe faster than the speed of light. He gathers and explores a variety of ideas from his fellow colleagues and physicists throughout the nation. Although most of the ideas that come from this program are considered, as he puts it, "too far away from fruition for sponsorship," Mr. Millis has strong convictions to continue his research on how we can best explore the vast outer space. To recognize his important work, on August 31, 1998, Newsweek published the following article, "Department of Warp Drives and Wormholes." The text is as follows:

[From Newsweek, Aug. 31, 1998]

DEPARTMENT OF WARP DRIVE AND WORMHOLES

The geeks are getting impatient. Here we are practically in the 21st century, and human beings have never been to another planet. We've never accelerated to unimaginable speeds, warped space-time or manipulated gravity. And that's not good enough for Marc Millis, an aerospace engineer at NASA's Lewis Research Center. When he was a kid he watched "Star Trek" (all baby engineers do) and Jacques Cousteau on TV and wanted to be an explorer. "I assumed by the time I was old enough to get into the field, the rocket technology used by Apollo would be old hat," Millis says.

Would that it were so. NASA is still heaving metal into space with rockets. But there are signs of change—or at least willingness to change. Millis runs a small, meagerly

funded program called Breakthrough Propulsion Physics. The idea is to figure out how to build spaceships that bypass the rules of physics and carry human beings far into the universe faster than the speed of light. Inside the rocket-scientist fraternity of NASA, these guys stand out: they're serious researchers who actually use sci-fi terms like "warp drive" and "gravity shield." Millis rides herd over the group, organizing workshops and extracting the big ideas while filtering out the nutty ones.

For Millis the job began in 1990. At a workshop he made a presentation titled "Unsolved Problems: Propelling Spacecraft Without Rockets." Quietly, a few likeminded souls introduced themselves, even though "these kinds of topics were . . . the polite way to say it is 'too far away from fruition for sponsorship'," says Millis. In other words, crazy. Then in 1995 NASA started the Advanced Space Transportation Program at Marshall Space Flight Center, seeking to improve space exploration with traditional technology. "Someone asked, 'What about things like manipulating gravity? Is this light-speed thing still a showstopper?' Stuff like that," says Millis. "And one of the Marshall people tracked me down."

It turned out there were plenty of ideas out there. At Caltech, a physicist named Kip Thorne was investigating what it would take to construct a person-size wormhole, a short-cut that tunnels through space-time, the quantum-mechanical fabric of the universe. A University of Wales physicist named Miguel Alcubierre proposed that a ship could exceed the speed of light by compressing space-time in front and expanding it behind—your basic science-fictional warp drive. Quantum physicists were trying to figure out how photons, particles of light, seem to accelerate past light speed when they tunnel through an obstacle. Only one idea is actually being tested: researchers at Marshall's Space Sciences Lab are trying to replicate experiments said to show reduced gravity above a spinning superconductive disc. But designing an experiment that eliminates external influences has proved difficult. "It's fascinating," says David Noever, the researcher leading the project, "but you have to be very careful."

Needless to say, the Breakthrough Propulsion Physics program is controversial. "NASA is a place that builds things, not a place to try and take ideas which are decades, if not hundreds of years, from fruition and try to build working prototypes," says Lawrence Krauss, a physicist at Case Western Reserve and author of "The Physics of 'Star Trek'." Thorne, the wormhole expert, is starting to think that fundamental physics forbids traversable, human-size wormholes. And then there's the money issue. "So far Millis's activity has not spent much government money," says Gerald Smith, a physicist at Penn State. "Advanced propulsion is a very tough area, and NASA's not putting much money into it. Those of us who are doing work in it don't see it wasted."

Millis knows he's not likely to be making the jump to hyperspace any time soon. But the program continues to gain speed—in February the Marshall center ran a weeklong workshop on breakthrough propulsion. Next year Millis hopes to award a few small grants to researchers in the field. "There's a few people that these subjects will make nervous," he says, "but there seems to be a greater number who find it exciting." They're the ones without the patience to wait to reach the stars.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, on September 17, 1998, I was unavoidably detained during rollcall vote No. 446, on agreeing to the resolution to provide for consideration of H.R. 4569, a bill to appropriate funds for foreign operations in FY 99. Had I been present for the vote, I would have voted "no" on the resolution.

IN MEMORY OF MARK FIELDS
(1978-1997): WE MUST PRESS FORWARD
IN THE FIGHT AGAINST
CANCER

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, this weekend cancer survivors from across America will gather in Washington for "The March—Coming Together to Conquer Cancer," a crusade to strengthen cancer research and improve methods of treatment. As we join together in support of this important event, I believe that it is appropriate to recall the spirit of one who would not let this vicious disease destroy his good heart and dauntless soul.

I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the memory of Mark Fields, a brave young man from San Mateo, California, who passed away thirteen months ago after a four year fight against leukemia. Mark was an intelligent, articulate teenager with interests not unlike those of most boys and girls his age—computers, Camaros, cycling, and Star Trek. The obstacles he faced, however, were far from typical.

Mark was an exceptional individual not because of his cancer—tens of thousands of children and adolescents are diagnosed with this awful disease every year—but rather as a result of his perseverance in pursuing his dreams and desires at a time when he would have been excused for allowing his spirit to be suppressed by chemotherapy, pain, and fear.

Mark's inspiring character is best reflected in a letter which he wrote to President Clinton on February 11, 1997, urging that all children's hospitals be equipped with computers to help children continue their school work during periods of illness. He eloquently used his personal experiences as a child with cancer to articulate the need for such a program.

Mark Fields was not able to pursue his dream of a college degree, and he did not have the opportunity to work with President Clinton to place computers in children's hospitals across America. He passed away on August 28, 1997, just six months after he authored this letter. Mark's fight is now our fight, and our efforts on behalf of children with cancer must be furthered in his memory.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter Mark's letter to President Clinton into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

San Mateo, CA, February 11, 1997.

President WILLIAM CLINTON,
The White House, Washington, DC.
Subject: Children's Hospital Computers

DEAR PRESIDENT CLINTON: I listened to your State of the Union Address and I was very pleased to hear that you have asked that all children's hospitals be equipped with computers to help children keep up with their school work.

I am very interested in this plan because I spent two and half years receiving medical treatment for leukemia at Lucille Packard Children's Hospital at Stanford, California. During this period, I spent what amounted to seven and a half months overnight at the hospital, with my longest stay being 45 days. Thankfully, those treatments are nearly two years behind me and I am feeling great.

During my treatments I was able to complete some high school credits by working with home tutors, but while I was in the hospital, I was definitely alone and out of touch with my school, my teachers and my classmates. This is why I know your plan is definitely needed.

Also, while I was at Children's Hospital, I was asked to participate in the Starbright Foundations's computer link of five major children's hospitals across the nation. This is an excellent way for children from one hospital to connect with children in another hospital. It offers the ability to "chat" and play games on-line, but a connection to schools is definitely needed. Your plan might work well with the Starbright program.

During my senior year I have worked at a local computer store and have realized my interest and abilities are in the computer field, and I will earn a college degree in computer science.

I not only commend you for your hospital computer plan, I would also like to offer you my services. Since I am in the unique position of having been a patient at a children's hospital as well as being very computer literate, I would appreciate the opportunity to assist you in whatever way I can.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Respectfully yours,

Mark Fields.

TRIBUTE TO THE INDIANA STATE
LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN
AMERICAN CITIZENS

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to pay tribute to the Indiana State League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), as it hosts the 1998 LULAC Midwest Conference. This year's conference, titled "Money Management and the Tools to Make It Work," is being held on Saturday, September 26, 1998, in Hammond, Indiana. Giving the conference's keynote address is Rick Dovalina, LULAC's National President. He was elected this Fourth of July at the conclusion of the LULAC National Convention. I would also like to take this opportunity to commend Augustine Sanchez, Midwest LULAC Vice President, and the Indiana LULAC state officers, Maria D. Pizana, Terry Serna, Vickie Lipniskis, Belinda Medellin, Dave Jones, Amelia Velez, Louise Martinez, Alicia Rios, and Greg Chavez, for the leadership they have displayed in organizing this important event. Hosting the LULAC Midwest Conference is an honor and a challenge which the Indiana State LULAC has met with vigor and excitement.

Founded in 1929 in Corpus Christi, Texas, LULAC was established to protect the Constitutional rights and freedoms of Hispanic-

Americans. Over the years, LULAC has improved the social and economic status of Hispanics through its activism in the areas of equal justice, housing, employment, and education. By 1954, LULAC had earned recognition for winning two landmark civil rights cases. The first integrated the Orange County, California school system, and the second secured jury duty rights for Mexican-Americans in Texas. Since that time, LULAC has worked hard to achieve full access to the political process for all Hispanics, as well as equal educational opportunity for Hispanic children. LULAC councils across the nation work toward this goal by holding voter registration drives and citizen awareness sessions, sponsoring health fairs and tutorial programs, and raising scholarship money for the LULAC national scholarship fund. In addition, LULAC's activism has expanded to include the areas of language and cultural rights. In response to a recent increase in anti-Hispanic sentiment, LULAC councils have fought back by holding seminars and public symposiums on language and immigration issues. The nation's oldest and largest national Hispanic civil rights organization, LULAC continues to be a strong voice in the struggle for equal opportunity for Hispanic-Americans.

The Indiana State LULAC has faithfully worked to fulfill the National LULAC mission through a strong commitment to community and education. The Indiana LULAC emphasizes the protection of civil and human rights for Hispanic citizens and immigrants, and it strives to achieve this goal by educating the Hispanic community. Extremely youth-oriented, Indiana LULAC hosts annual career days and college fairs, provides numerous educational workshops and seminars for students, and offers several leadership training opportunities to students. In addition, Indiana LULAC continues to award scholarships to academic achievers throughout the state and, to date, has awarded over \$200,000 in college scholarships. In the future, the Indiana State LULAC aspires to open a LULAC National Education Center, which would provide counseling and tutorial services, scholarships, and low-interest loans to help Hispanic students attend college.

One of LULAC's primary goals is to advance the economic condition of Latinos in the United States and Puerto Rico. The leaders of LULAC are striving to empower members of the Latino community to take control of their financial futures and obtain financial security for their retirement years. With a significant economic disparity between Latinos and the general population, LULAC is taking this opportunity to address this immediate, important issue. The League of United Latin American Citizens 1998 Midwest Conference offers workshops and information sessions to give participants the opportunities and techniques to learn about becoming financially secure, independent, and taking the initiative to become one's own boss. Proceeds for this conference will be used to fund scholarships, as well as youth and young adult educational projects for the Midwest. These programs include the Young Reader Programs, the Hispanic Leadership Opportunities Programs, and the Washington, D.C. Youth Seminars.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in commending the Midwest and State of Indiana LULAC organizations for their extraordinary efforts to

unite Hispanics. All involved in the success of these organizations, as well as their endeavors, should be proud of their efforts in working toward equality, independence, and success for Hispanic-Americans.

DALLAS' NBC CHANNEL 5 CELEBRATES ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise today to recognize a distinguished part of Texas history. This Sunday, September 27, 1998, Dallas' NBC Channel 5 will be celebrating its 50th Anniversary. Channel 5 was founded in 1948 by Texas visionary Amon G. Carter, a noted communications pioneer in both publishing and broadcasting, whose ingenuity led to the delivery of television to the State of Texas and the Southwest. In fact, NBC Channel 5 was the first television station to go on the air in the State of Texas and the entire Southwest of the United States on September 27, 1948, airing the local visit of President Harry S. Truman in his Presidential whistlestop campaign.

While Channel 5 has made its home in a Texas State Historic Landmark Building for the past fifty years, it has served as much more than a simple addition to Texas' architectural heritage. NBC Channel 5 can boast numerous historical accolades, including the first live local news report in Texas in 1948, the first live intercontinental satellite report in 1977, and the first station in the Southwest to offer viewers news via e-mail in 1997.

NBC Channel 5 remains a broadcasting leader in delivering to its viewers the very best in programming and local, national, and international news coverage, highlighted by an unwavering commitment to community service. Therefore, it is with great pride that I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing fifty years of excellence from a news organization that has raised the standard of journalistic integrity and service to both the great State of Texas and the United States of America; Dallas' NBC Channel 5.

TAIWAN'S 87TH NATIONAL DAY

HON. CORRINE BROWN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as the Chinese on Taiwan prepare to celebrate their 87th National Day on October 10, 1998, I wish them the best in their continuing efforts to sustain economic growth and to further political reform.

My congratulations go to President Lee Teng-hui and Vice President Lien Chan and the people of the Republic of China on Taiwan. President Lee is to be especially saluted for having repeatedly urged the Chinese communists to hold meaningful exchanges on reunification issues. President Lee is committed to reunification. His dream is to see a reunified and democratic China.

In the meantime, President Lee asks all nations to consider Taiwan's legitimate place in

the world community. After all, Taiwan is the 19th largest economy and 14th largest trading nation in the world. Excluding Taiwan's participation in world affairs is a loss for the international community.

May Taiwan have many many returns of their National Day and an early reunification with Mainland China under the principles of democracy, freedom, and individual human rights.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, on September 23, 1998, I was unavoidably detained during two rollcall votes; No. 455, on agreeing to H. Res. 505 offered by Representative FALOMAVAEGA and No. 456, on agreeing to H. Con. Res. 315 offered by Representative LANTOS. Had I been present for the votes, I would have voted "yes" on number 455 and "yes" on number 456.

TRIBUTE TO EMILY SILICH AND THE CITY OF HOBART, INDIANA

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I commend the City of Hobart, Indiana, for dedicating its newest park to the memory of the late Emily Silich. On Saturday, September 26, at 10:00 AM, Emily Silich's family and friends will gather to honor her memory. It is due to Emily's dream, vision, and extraordinary efforts that this park has been created to enrich the lives and neighborhoods of the people of Hobart, and the whole of Northwest Indiana.

Emily Silich Park, as it will be named, began as only an idea, a dream. As the City Councilwoman for the Second District of Hobart, Emily sought to provide her constituents with their first park. From its humble beginnings in 1992, to the final culmination in 1998, this drive to provide a positive, clean, and public park for the Second District has been a study in determination and persistence. After Emily Silich passed away in 1995, her family and friends did not allow her dream to fade away.

Instead, Silich's family and friends enlisted the aid of Mayor Linda Buzinec, the local YMCA Board, and Hobart residents. With the aid of the current City Councilman from the Second District, Carl Lindsey, land was purchased from the YMCA. Tom Silich, Emily's husband, and Carl Lindsey donated \$3,000 and \$500, respectively, in order to purchase land for the park. These efforts, and the work of countless others, has helped to realize one of Emily's goals. Emily Silich Park is located in Hobart, Indiana, on two acres of land. It has among its features a picnic shelter, and playground equipment for the children of the neighborhood. In the future, the Park Board is seeking to add tennis courts and other attractive features.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my distinguished colleagues to join me in congratulating the selfless efforts of the Silich family,

Mayor Buzinec, and Councilman Lindsey. Through their hard work, dedication, and determination, Emily Silich's goal was realized. Citizens like Tom Silich, Robin Toneff, Carl Lindsey, and Linda Buzinec are examples of the true American ideal: Citizens improving themselves, their neighborhoods, and their communities. I am proud to serve such dedicated residents of Indiana's First Congressional District.

CONGRATULATING MICELL TECHNOLOGIES, INC. ON WINNING A PRESTIGIOUS R&D 100 AWARD

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize Micell Technologies, Inc., a high-tech company from my home state of North Carolina that deserves much praise, not only for landing a spot on R&D Magazine's list of 100 most significant innovations of 1998, but also for discovering a new technology that will benefit people's lives and have a positive impact on the environment.

Located in Raleigh and founded only three years ago by Joseph DeSimone and fellow scientists Timothy Romack and James McClain, Micell is being honored in conjunction with Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) for advancements in the use of carbon dioxide for professional garment care, metal degreasing, and textile processing.

R&D Magazine has highlighted Micell's newest inventions, the Micell and Miclean solvent cleaning systems, which provide an environmentally friendly alternative to traditional dry cleaning and metal cleaning methods. These systems use a liquid form of carbon dioxide to clean clothing and remove unwanted oils while allowing the carbon dioxide to be recycled time and time again.

This discovery is significant because it will offer an alternative to the use of perchloroethylene, the most commonly used dry-cleaning solvent, which has been known to contaminate groundwater and is also suspected to be carcinogenic. It will protect both consumers and employees in the dry cleaning industry and also help protect our environment.

To help Micell Technologies and others like them, we should be strengthening federal support for basic science and environmental technology development and creating incentives to encourage businesses to adopt environmentally sound, energy efficient, and water conserving processes.

The R&D 100 has been called "The Oscars of Invention." It has honored innovations like anti-lock brakes and the fax and automated teller machines, inventions that have changed the way we live. Therefore, it is with great pride that I publicly congratulate Micell Technologies for their innovative, environmentally friendly technological discoveries.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO TAIWAN

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to send greetings and best wishes to the leaders in the Republic of China on Taiwan. Their national day is a day of celebration for all the Chinese living in Taiwan. Taiwan, a small island country, faces a formidable adversary—the Chinese mainland. Yet Taiwan is able to enjoy its economic success, political reforms as well as freedom and democracy.

Much of Taiwan's economic and political success is directly attributable to the leadership of President Lee Teng-hui. A statesman of vision, energy and courage, President Lee is determined to make Taiwan a model nation for all emerging countries. And most important of all, he hopes Taiwan will inspire the Chinese mainland to democratize and become a free country.

President Lee Teng-hui should be credited for restarting the bilateral talks between Taiwan and the Chinese mainland. It is his goal to see the principles of democracy and freedom flourish.

Happy Birthday to Taiwan!

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE VIC FAZIO

SPEECH OF

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1998

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend my colleague, HOWARD BERMAN, for permitting me this opportunity to express my gratitude to a departing member. I am here to join my colleagues as we salute a long time friend and colleague, VIC FAZIO. Over my thirty year career in the United States House of Representatives, I am privileged to say that for twenty of those years, I had the distinct pleasure of knowing and working with VIC FAZIO. The years that VIC served on the Ethics Committee presented him as a man of honesty, intelligence, and integrity. He is a man whose diligent work ethic has earned him a long and productive career in the House. He has worked on various committees and served in several key positions.

As a freshman, VIC embraced a diligent work ethic that established him as a great legislator, VIC was elected to represent the Third District of California in 1978. Since that time, he has been elected to ten consequent terms in the House. He was appointed to the House Appropriations Committee in 1980 and served as the ranking Democrat on the Appropriations Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch until 1996. Although still a member of the subcommittee, VIC relinquished his ranking position in order to gain a seat on the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food, and Drug Administration.

In 1990, he was the political arm of the Democrats in Congress when he was selected to the position of Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. He then served as the Regional Representative on the

Steering and Policy Committee and sat on the new Steering Committee. VIC has co-chaired the House Bipartisan Task Force on Ethics and was the Majority Whip-at-Large. VIC's tenure also included work on the Budget Committee and also served on the Select Committee on Hunger.

Mr. Speaker, VIC FAZIO has held a well respected position in the House as a very effective legislator. Many of my colleagues recognize VIC as the man with the quick and easy smile, a man to turn to in order to get things accomplished and represented the concerns of his colleagues. VIC is a man whose astute nature provided all he encountered with wisdom and guidance. Indicative of his well respected character, VIC was re-elected by an overwhelming majority of our colleagues to serve as the Chairman of the Democratic Caucus during his tenth term in 1996.

On a personal note, I would like to wish VIC and his lovely wife, Judy, well as VIC embarks on a new path when he leaves the House of Representatives this year. No other has served with such integrity, intelligence, and diligence. The House of Representatives will not only lose a distinguished and hard-working legislator as VIC FAZIO makes his final exit at the end of this year, but it will lose some of its luster when the man with quick smile and easy grace transcends to a different role outside the House of Representatives.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FEDERAL AGENCY MAIL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduced legislation that will express the sense of the Congress that Federal Agencies should develop a plan to coordinate their mailing expenses, the content of their taxpayer financed mailings, and the currentness of the lists to which they are mailing.

I find it shocking that with annual expenditures of nearly \$1 billion, the Executive Branch of government does not have a coordinated mailing plan. The total spending of taxpayer dollars is not monitored by any agency, other than the Postal Service, and the content of their mailings is determined by each Federal Agency, with no uniform rules on partisanship or political content. Additionally, I am concerned that the mailing lists are not current, as I have seen firsthand, and that the Federal Government is wasting money by mailing to outdated lists.

Congress is subject to strict rules about the content of their mailings, the timing of their mailings, and annual budgets. I believe that the Administration, in consultation with Congress, must take a comprehensive look at their mailing practices and determine some uniform standards by which to operate.

I urge my colleagues to support the Federal Agency Mail Accountability Act.

HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to celebrate the activities of Hispanic Heritage Month. Governor O'Bannon has designated September 15 through October 15, 1998, Indiana's Hispanic Heritage Month. This proclamation is in recognition of the efforts Indiana's Hispanic-American population has consistently displayed to improve the State of Indiana, as well as Indiana's First Congressional District.

In Northwest Indiana, you will find a vibrant, active, and proud Hispanic community. Thriving organizations such as the Latin American Community Alliance for Support and Assistance (LACASA) of NWI, Inc., Northwest Indiana Hispanic Coordinating Council, Hispanic Women's Forum of NWI, Union Benefica Mexicana, Puerto Rican Parade and Cultural Organization, Sociedad Mutualista Mexico, Raza de Bronze, Northwest Indiana Latino Historical Society, the Hispanic Catholic Center, National Association of Hispanic Nurses-Indiana Chapter, National Council of LaRaza affiliate, U.S. Hispanic Leadership Institute affiliates, National Council of Puerto Rican Women (NaCoPRW), League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), Indiana University Northwest's ALMA Latino student organization, Purdue University Calumet's Los Latinos student organization, Calumet College of St. Joseph's Los Amigos Latino student organization, Ivy Tech State College's Latino student organization, Valparaiso University's LIVE Latino student organization, to name a few, provide an effective avenue for promoting Hispanic interests and their shared cultural heritage.

Active in every aspect of community life from labor organizer, police chief, and Federal district court judge to educators, Labor President, and clergy, the citizens of Northwest Indiana have a multitude of Hispanic-American role models to emulate. Indeed, as an increasingly important segment of the Northwest Indiana community, Hispanic-Americans are making many valuable contributions to our state and region. These valuable contributions have come not only culturally, but also in the areas of law, religion, agriculture, education, architecture, and technology. Without the contributions of Hispanic-Americans, the rich, diverse, ethnically flavored culture of Northwest Indiana would be incomplete.

Mr. Speaker, Hispanic-Americans strive to earn and enjoy the promise and benefits that America, at its best, extends to all. I am proud to serve as the Representative in Congress for Northwest Indiana, with its diverse multicultural heritage, and I encourage my distinguished colleagues, and all citizens, to participate and enjoy events commemorating Hispanic Heritage Month.

SUPPORT FOR H.R. 4283, THE
AFRICA: SEEDS OF HOPE BILL**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of our colleagues a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman in support of H.R. 4283, the Africa: Seeds of Hope bill.

Doug Bereuter and I introduced the bill on April 1, 1998. The bill currently has 103 cosponsors. The purpose of the bill is two-fold. First, it supports sustainable agriculture development and food security in Sub-Saharan Africa. And, second, the bill enhances our ability to respond to humanitarian crises by replacing the Food Security Commodity Reserve with the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust. It also helps American farmers by giving the Department of Agriculture the ability to buy commodities for the Trust when prices are low.

Secretary Glickman notes in his letter that the bill would have a very positive impact on our ability to manage the Food Security Commodity Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, DC, September 22, 1998.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Ranking Democratic Member, Committee on International Relations, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR LEE: This is in response to your request for the views of the Department of Agriculture (USDA) concerning H.R. 4283, a bill "To support sustainable and broad-based agricultural and rural development in sub-Saharan Africa, and for other purposes" (Seeds of Hope Act). The bill is designed to focus on development activities that will provide assistance to the poor, especially women and children, throughout sub-Saharan Africa.

H.R. 4283 would enhance the Administration's "Partnership for Economic Growth and Opportunity in Africa," as well as Congress' proposed legislation, "The African Growth and Opportunity Act." The Seeds of Hope Act will help build a stronger and longer-term partnership between the United States and the countries of sub-Saharan Africa.

There are two proposals contained in H.R. 4283 that would have substantial positive impact on managing the Food Security Commodity Reserve (FSCR), which this bill would rename the "Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust." The first major change authorizes holding reserves in the form of cash, as well as commodities. The holding of reserves in the form of cash or commodities permits flexibility in managing the trust and could result in reduced storage and handling costs for the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). The second major proposal included in this legislation provides for more flexibility in replenishing the trust. Current authority provides for replenishing the FSCR through the purchase of commodities using funds appropriated in advance for this purpose or with existing, uncommitted CCC stocks. This legislation proposes allowing CCC to replenish the trust using funds appropriated for use in carrying out Pub. L. 83-480 activities that related to repaying CCC for the prior release of commodities from the trust.

H.R. 4283 could increase direct spending; therefore, it is subject to the pay-as-you-go requirements of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990. The Office of Management and Budget's preliminary scoring estimates of this bill are zero.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that from the standpoint of the Administration's program there is no objection to the presentation of this report.

USDA supports the passage of H.R. 4283. Thank you for the opportunity to share with you the Department's views. I am sending a similar letter to Representative Doug Bereuter.

Sincerely,

DAN GLICKMAN,
Secretary.

IN HONOR OF DR. ROBERT RUBEN

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Robert Ruben on the occasion of his retirement as Chair of the Montefiore Medical Center Department of Otolaryngology. Tonight, Montefiore Medical Center is holding a gala salute in honor of Dr. Ruben's distinguished career. The gala will benefit hearing restoration research.

Dr. Ruben has had a long and impressive career in medicine. He received his undergraduate degree in psychology from Princeton University and his M.D. from the John Hopkins School of Medicine.

Although he is retiring from the post of Chair of the Department of Otolaryngology, Dr. Ruben will continue his dedicated work on behalf of people with hearing disorders at Montefiore Medical Center and the Albert Einstein College of Medicine.

When making his decision to retire from the position of department chair, Dr. Ruben took into consideration the time he will now have to continue his work on the protection, repair and regeneration of dead and damaged hearing cells. In his own words: "The more effort, resources and time that we devote to understanding hearing disorders, the sooner we will enable communicatively deprived people to reach their full potential."

Over the course of Dr. Ruben's career he has received numerous honors and distinctions that date back to his teenage years. As a high school student, Robert Ruben received an honorable mention in the Westinghouse Talent Search. He is the recipient of the American Academy of Ophthalmology & Otolaryngology Research Award, the Schreiber Gold Medal of the National Association of the Deaf, an Honorary Professor and Advisor to the Peking Institute of Otolaryngology of the People's Republic of China, and recipient of the Presidential Citation, AAO/HNS, among others.

His work on behalf of children and the disabled is extensive. He has served on the Head Start Medical Advisory committee, the National Task Force on Mentally Retarded Deaf, the National Institute of Health Advisory Council, the Advisory Council of the National Institute of Deafness & Other Communication Disorders, and as the director of the American Board of Otolaryngology, to name a few.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud and honored to bring to your attention the important work Dr. Robert Ruben has done for communicatively deprived people and the field of Otolaryngology. Montefiore Medical Center and the Albert Einstein College of Medicine are privileged to have such an outstanding man on their staff.

IN RECOGNITION OF WORLD-
RENOWNED SEASCAPE ARTIST
CHARLES VICKERY

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay my respects to a world-renowned seascape artist and outstanding member of my district, Mr. Charles Vickery, who passed away in La Grange, Illinois, on September 22, 1998.

Charles Vickery was widely known as a local legend in Chicago's Western Suburbs where he lived and painted for over sixty years. He began his career, by studying the techniques of such artists as Frederick Waugh, Winslow Homer, and Anton Fisher at The Art Institute of Chicago and at Chicago's American Academy of Art. After he learned the mechanics, he received what he called his greatest instruction and source of inspiration, from Lake Michigan. From Lake Michigan, Charles Vickery learned the light effects and sea anatomy that later led him to be known and remembered for his ability to paint the many moods of water, making it come alive on the canvas.

In 1937, at the age of twenty-four, Charles Vickery opened his first art studio in Western Springs, Illinois. However, his first big break was in 1951 when Eleanor Jewitt, a respected Chicago Tribune art critic, discovered one of his paintings in a Michigan Avenue art gallery, and acclaimed him as "one of the great painters of this age * * * a bright Winslow Homer." The Clipper Ship Gallery in La Grange, Illinois, has been dedicated exclusively to Vickery's work since 1981, displaying his original oil paintings and publishing his collection of nearly 100 limited edition prints.

Charles Vickery has received the Waters of the World Prize, the Palette and Chisel Diamond Medal, awards from the North Shore Art Association in Gloucester, Mass., and the Union League Club Prize. Although, despite his many awards, the two things that satisfied Charles Vickery the most were bringing pleasure to the collectors of his work and urging other artists to further advance their abilities. Therefore, he was a charter member of the American Society of Marine Artists and a Signature Member of the Oil Painters of America.

Mr. Speaker, Charles Vickery was revered and respected by almost everyone who knew his work. I offer my heartfelt sympathy and prayers to his family and friends. Charles Vickery will most certainly be missed by many close friends, collectors of his art, and innumerable admirers.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE LINDA
MCDUGAL

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and achievements of Linda McDougal who died on May 3 of this Year. Linda has been a guiding force in raising public awareness of the needs of individuals with disabilities to assure everyone equal-

ity of opportunity, independent living and economic self-sufficiency.

Linda, one of six children born and raised in Benton, Arkansas, contracted polio at a young age. Through the loving determination and support of her mother, Pearl, and her siblings, Richard, Robert, Paul, Nina and Elizabeth, she attended public school. Each day she and her wheelchair were carried onto the school bus and up the steps of the school. After graduation, Linda attended State Teacher's College in Conway, Arkansas. By the early 1980's, Linda had set out on her course to train others about the rights of persons with disabilities. Linda took a major role in developing a housing project designed to allow people with many different disabilities to live independently. She spearheaded a Disability Awareness Day at the Arkansas State Capitol which was attended by heads of agencies, lawmakers, and by Governor Bill Clinton.

Linda and her husband Robert moved to Santa Cruz, California where Linda continued to make a difference in people's lives and attitudes. In 1986, she urged the County Board of Supervisors to create a Commission on Disabilities to guide public decision-makers in eliminating discrimination against people with disabilities in employment, and in the provision of goods and services. She helped to bring county facilities into compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act. Linda became the first and, until her death, only Coordinator of the Commission. Among the many projects she undertook, Linda initiated an annual Job Fair featuring exhibits by employers who welcome employees with disabilities.

In her dealings with others, Linda was unselfish, seeing the good in everyone, gracefully accepting other points of view, willing to give credit freely, and tenacious as a bulldog. Friends describe Linda as a sweet woman, honest and forthright, never negative, and possessing a delightfully wicked sense of humor. She loved to have a good cry while watching old black-and-white movies about love and romance.

The community will miss her dearly, but Linda McDougal will always be remembered for the pathways she cleared. My thoughts are with her family.

THE CODE OF CONDUCT ON ARMS
TRANSFERS ACT

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my support for H.R. 4545, the Code of Conduct on Arms Transfers Act of 1998, introduced by Representatives MCKINNEY and ROHRABACHER.

We must do more to curb arms sales and military assistance to dictators and human rights abusers around the world. The United States should stop supplying arms to governments that use these weapons to oppress and murder their civilian populations, as well as engage in illegal acts of aggression against their neighbors.

The United States is a leading arms merchant to the world. In 1995, U.S. arms exports amounted to \$15.6 billion, three times that of the next supplier and 49 percent of the world's

arms exports. The United States must take the lead in curbing arms sales abroad. If we lead, the world will follow. Our nation's resources must not be used to prop up dictators or promote international aggression. The Code of Conduct on Arms Transfers Act would put an end to this shameful practice.

This legislation would prohibit U.S. military assistance and arms transfers to a foreign government unless the President certifies that the country is genuinely democratic, does not engage in human rights violations, is not engaged in illegal acts of armed aggression, and participates in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms by annually reporting to the U.N. the numbers and types of weapons it possesses and transfers.

This bill also requires the Administration to work with other nations to limit arms transfers worldwide and urge other nations not to sell weapons to countries that the United States has deemed ineligible to receive U.S. arms sales. International cooperation, in the context of a reformed U.S. arms sales policy, is critical if we are to protect innocent people from military aggression by undemocratic governments. This is an essential component of the McKinney-Rohrabacher bill, and it will be most effective only after we begin to limit U.S. arms sales.

The McKinney-Rohrabacher Code of Conduct would help the United States to bring its military policy into accord with its other international efforts to promote global peace, security, and prosperity. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 4545. Thank you.

TRIBUTE TO 18,745 AMERICANS

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a House Resolution which, for the first time, will recognize formally the 18,745 American civilians incarcerated by the Axis powers during World War II.

We all know what the world faced during the struggle between the evils of Hitler's Axis powers and the heroic citizen armies of the Allies. We know about the 50 million dead and millions of others maimed, wounded, and displaced. The history books are filled with their tragic and triumphant stories. However, there are still little known aspects of World War II that deserve our attention. The plight of civilian American internees deserves our attention. These American citizens were subject to barbaric prison conditions and endured torture, starvation, and disease simply for being American. As they lost their basic human rights, these courageous men and women were used as slave labor and 1,704 died due to the subhuman conditions they were forced to live under. Many were taken prisoner before the United States entered the war.

The horrors faced by America's civilian internees was brought to my attention by Michael Kolanik, Jr., a constituent of mine from Yonkers, NY. His father, Michael Kolanik, Sr., was an American citizen born in Pennsylvania in 1913 who returned to his ancestral homeland of Poland in 1931, with the full knowledge and consent of the U.S. State Department. In September of 1939, the Nazis termed Mr.

Kolanik "a stateless Pole, born in Pittsburgh" and deported him to Nazi Germany as a slave laborer. While incarcerated, he faced a myriad of abuses starvation, backbreaking work, beatings, torture, and living conditions not fit for animals. Everyday was an incomprehensible struggle to stay alive with only the dream of making it home keeping him going. It wasn't until the U.S. 75th Infantry Division liberated the labor camp in 1945 that Mr. Kolanik regained his freedom and basic human rights. Upon his release, the horrific conditions he suffered through were obvious. Normally a strong 155-pound man, Mr. Kolanik had been reduced to 103 pounds. He regained his strength and health, joined the U.S. Merchant Marines, and returned to the United States.

However, his father's story, and many others might not have been heard if not for the tireless efforts of Michael Kolanik, Jr. His love for his father and his desire to bring to light the suffering these American citizens endured drove Michael, a Vietnam Veteran, to make sure Congress recognized those incarcerated by the Axis. The recognition his father, who died in 1992 would not live to see.

Approximately 3,000 civilian internees are still alive. The least we can do is finally honor these survivors and acknowledge their heroic and courageous sacrifices. That is what my resolution does.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN UZBEKISTAN

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the situation in Russia seems to be deteriorating further every day. An enfeebled Boris Yeltsin, under pressure from a Communist-dominated parliament, has named Foreign Minister Evgeniy Primakov, the anti-American former chief spy, Russia's Prime Minister. As we watch this man entrusted with Russia's domestic policy while maintaining control over foreign affairs, our once fond hopes for political and economic reform in the former Soviet Union are fraying at the edge. The rout of Russia's so-called reformers has raised troubling questions about the policy of supporting one man in the name of security and stability.

While the situation in Central Asia is very different, of course, there are some disturbing parallels. Specifically, I rise today to discuss the depressing state of human rights and democratization in Uzbekistan, which the United States apparently has come to see as an anchor of stability in a complex region. The Departments of State and Defense have avidly pursued a relationship with Uzbekistan. I do not criticize them for doing so. Uzbekistan is the most populous country in Central Asia, and if it lacks the large-scale potential of Kazakhstan or Turkmenistan to export oil and gas, it still has impressive reserves of natural resources. Moreover, its strategic location and its pro-American stance bolster the case for good relations between Washington and Tashkent, especially in the face of longstanding neo-imperialist instincts in Russia.

Nevertheless, Uzbekistan remains the second most repressive country among the new independent states, slightly ahead of benighted Turkmenistan. The rationale Tashkent

offers for the acknowledged lack of freedom is the need to ensure stability. But President Islam Karimov's policies may well create the very dangers these policies are ostensibly designed to avert.

Over the last ten years, it occasionally seemed Uzbekistan might develop towards genuine pluralism. Opposition movements were allowed to function, though under constant duress, from the late 1980s to mid-1992. In December 1991, Karimov actually permitted an opposition leader to run against him. But since June 1992, when another opposition leader was nearly beaten to death in broad daylight, the regime has clamped down on all expressions of dissent. No opposition parties may function, opposition literature is confiscated, and Soviet-style censorship stifles freedom of the press. The authorities have even refused to register an independent human rights monitoring organization, although western human rights NGOs have been operating in Uzbekistan since 1996. Uzbek and western groups have compiled a list of some 35 political prisoners, not counting about 20 more caught up in a wave of mass arrests in the Fergana Valley last year.

To mask these realities, President Karimov, like all the leaders of the new independent states, have adopted the fashionable rhetoric of democratization and created institutions which purportedly realize that goal. Under the guise of creating three branches of power, for example, Karimov has created a pocket parliament. Uzbekistan's judiciary, for its part, is wholly subordinate to the executive in political matters or corrupt in other cases. The government has also established human rights organizations, which distribute educational materials and supposedly work for the country's eventual democratization, while allowing the regime to show a reformist face to the international community.

All of these issues are well known, as human rights groups can testify, and as the Helsinki Commission's reports and the State Department's annual reports document. But in the last year and a half, another issue has come to the fore: persecution of religious believers. It is true that Uzbekistan's constitution enshrines freedom of religion and Russian Orthodoxy, Judaism and Islam have emerged from Soviet-era repression into the open. But the local religious establishment has supported the government's campaign against non-traditional religions, including Protestant denominations. Uzbekistan's new legislation on religion is the most repressive in the former Soviet Union: as of August 15, any church with fewer than 100 members must close down and stop all activities. Church leaders who fail to comply will be subject to criminal charges. Churches that manage to register are strictly forbidden to engage in any proselytism or missionary activity, and private religious instruction is banned.

This law contradicts OSCE commitments, under which freedom of speech applies to religion. But from the perspective of stability, the most worrisome development has been the campaign against Muslims who want to practice their faith outside Uzbekistan's religious establishment, which, like the parliament and judiciary, is under tight government control. Under cover of an attack on "Wahhabism," a conservative form of Islam associated with Saudi Arabia, the authorities have cracked down on all expressions of piety. Men with

beards and women covering their heads are subject to repression. Independent mosques have been closed, Imams have been arrested or "disappeared" and their followers intimidated. In late 1997, a full-fledged campaign against alleged Islamic radicals and criminals began in the Fergana Valley. Uzbek authorities charged that Islamic radicals beheaded a policeman and committed other crimes. But according to reports by Human Rights Watch/Helsinki, the ensuing wave of arrests indiscriminately targeted pious Muslims. There is good reason to believe the claims of those arrested that they were tortured in jail, denied food, refused contact with their attorneys and forced to confess to crimes. The conduct of the trial, which Human Rights Watch representatives personally monitored, was appalling, with the judge ignoring the recantations of guilt extorted by torture and other blatant violations of due process.

Mr. Speaker, let me be plain. I support freedom of religion, not Islamic fanaticism or criminal behavior. Moreover, I am concerned about reports by Uzbek officials, which knowledgeable Western journalists take seriously, that Islamic groups are training in Tajikistan and Pakistan to destabilize Uzbekistan by force of arms. The environment in the region is indeed worrying, considering that the radical Taliban has taken over most of Afghanistan, Iran remains hostile to western values and Islamic terrorists are threatening the physical security of Americans. But the blanket condemnation of Muslims in Uzbekistan is worse than unfair—it is counterproductive. Such a policy applied in Uzbekistan, where declining living standards are creating desperation in some quarters, could lead to a radicalization that might not have occurred otherwise.

If this growing problem is to be addressed, Uzbek authorities must come to an understanding with the Islamic community based on a recognition that the government cannot control all aspects of society and certainly not matters of faith. Room must be found in Uzbekistan's political process for religious and political dissidents.

It is not too late for such an initiative and a particularly timely opportunity is approaching: parliamentary elections are scheduled for 1999. As of now, only government-created parties will be allowed to participate, whereas Erk and Birlik, the democratic-nationalist parties that arose in the late 1980s, remain banned. It is high time to readmit them to the political life of Uzbekistan.

Mr. Speaker, for Uzbekistan, good relations with the United States are a critical basis of geostrategy. I intend to send this statement to President Karimov, and I hope that he takes to heart these well-meaning suggestions.

ON THE DEATH OF MURIEL HUMPHREY BROWN

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay my respects to an extraordinary leader in Democratic politics in Minnesota and nationwide, Muriel Humphrey Brown. Brown, the widow of Vice-President, U.S. Senator and presidential candidate Hubert H. Humphrey II,

died September 20, 1998 at the age of 86 in Minneapolis surrounded by her family. Brown was born Muriel Fay Buck on February 20 1912, in Huron, South Dakota.

Muriel Humphrey Brown was a wonderful Democratic activist and supporter of her husband throughout his illustrious career of public service in the U.S. Senate, as Vice President and two-time presidential contender. She and Hubert were always a great team and following her husband's death from cancer in 1978, Brown was appointed to her late husband's Senate seat. She became the State of Minnesota's first female U.S. Senator. In fact, she was the only woman serving in the U.S. Senate at that time and she was only the 12th woman in history to serve in the U.S. Senate overall. In her husband's tradition, she employed her position to advance labor issues, women's rights and social programs. As a freshmen member of the U.S. House of Representatives at the time, it was an honor to work with a person of her integrity, status and commitment to Democratic ideals—the ideals of our nation, state and political party, the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party, organized and built by Hubert Humphrey.

Earlier last week, Brown had the proud honor of standing by her son, Hubert Humphrey III, as he won the Democratic gubernatorial primary for the State of Minnesota. In remarks to the press, Brown beamed after her son's victory. "Hubert would have been proud." This moment seemed to be both a passing of the torch to the next generation and a prophetic capsule ending to a life well spent.

On behalf of my fellow Minnesotans, I would like to extend my sympathies to the family. She will be missed, but not forgotten. Muriel Humphrey Brown is survived by her husband, Max Brown; her daughter, Nancy Solomonson; and three sons, Skip, Bob and Douglas; and numerous grandchildren, most of whom are playing a role in public life and social causes in Minnesota.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask that the following Editorial from the St. Paul Pioneer Press on Muriel Humphrey Brown's life to included in the RECORD.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Sept. 22, 1998]

MURIEL HUMPHREY BROWN—A CARING MOTHER, LOYAL POLITICAL PARTNER

In her last public appearance Muriel Buck Humphrey Brown was brief and upbeat at the celebration of son Skip's gubernatorial nomination. She has joined the politicians so many times at the podium that Minnesotans were ready for her rich voice before she ever uttered a sound. It didn't matter that on Tuesday night, her speech was frail and soft. The sentiment was strong and the memories of her warmth and wit over a remarkable half-century carried on the family tradition.

Brown died Sunday in Minneapolis at 86. She and the era of optimism and accomplishment in public life she helped her first husband shape will be missed.

There will be no more of her affirming words, no more of the shy woman who left Huron, S.D., to marry Hubert H. Humphrey II, raise a family amidst a political circus, serve as the only Minnesota woman ever in the U.S. Senate, stick with family in good times and bad, and then find in marriage to Max Brown a private life at last.

It isn't accurate to recall her as a central policy-maker, a politician in her own right. She was a woman of her times, the partner,

the guardian of family balance, the woman who moved from shy to family balance, the woman who moved from shy to warm and engaging in support of husband Hubert's goals. Muriel Humphrey, at Gov. Rudy Perpich's request, even finished out that public career and partnership by completing her late husband's term as U.S. senator from Minnesota.

For most of the world, the lasting image of Muriel Humphrey is wrapped in a proper Minnesota coat against the frigid day of Hubert Humphrey's funeral in January 1978, holding the flag from his coffin. Home folks, however, also remember Muriel Humphrey on the campaign trail for the Wisconsin primary when hardly a spouse would venture out on her own to support a husband-candidate for president. We remember that she entered her beautiful needlepoint in the State Fair under an assumed name so it could be judged squarely on merit. We recall work for mentally retarded citizens, including her own granddaughter. We remember support for her daughter at a tough time, that her four children are Midwestern solid despite childhoods surrounded by power and giants of history.

Muriel Humphrey Brown did her part and then some when the strong, passionate liberalism of the prairies rose from the Depression to start a quest for justice. She leaves us all with the vision of principled, disciplined public life and memories for the voice that sang harmony for the politics of the possible.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. E.B. TURNER

HON. MIKE MCINTYRE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who, since 1948, has given half a century of devotion to rebuilding his community of Lumberton and his county of Robeson in southeastern North Carolina. An empowering, inspirational leader, Dr. E.B. Turner has worked tirelessly to improve the lives of those around him. He has encouraged all citizens, especially African-Americans, to find the courage to use their voices to break an oppressive silence. Dr. Turner has given all people in our community, county and state an example of faith in God, faith in the potential of our area, and the faith to cultivate a land where equality and opportunity flourish. In addition to his countless gifts to our community, he has given my family and me true friendship, by which I have been enormously honored.

This month, our community celebrated Dr. Turner's 50-year commitment to ending social injustice. Even at the age of 72, this continues to be his vision. It was when Dr. Turner arrived to Lumberton as a preacher at the age of 22, that he first discovered the harsh living conditions African-Americans were forced to endure. There were no paved streets in the black sections of town, and most blacks lived in poor housing with little opportunity for upward movement. Not intending to enter the political realm, but responding to the need to reform a decrepit social structure, Dr. Turner accepted the challenges around him as opportunities for a better future for our area. He began his life in the political sphere by working for homes for the elderly and disabled, as well as housing developments for the poor. Since then, he has been actively involved in

local government and community organizations. Serving on the Board of Directors of Lumberton Economic Advancement for Downtown, Inc., the Lumberton Housing Authority, and the Lumberton Community and Economic Development Committee are only a few of the ways he has made a difference. He was also the first chairman of the Lumberton Commission for Youth and the Family, an innovative board that has started a variety of programs which have benefitted our citizens and their children. He has been actively involved in the Lumberton Civic Committee, the Youth Fellowship Society, the Lumberton Visitors Bureau and Historic Robeson, Inc. In addition to his civic role in the community, Dr. Turner has been an influential voice for education by serving both on the Board of Trustees for Fayetteville State University and on the Board of Governors for the University of North Carolina. Politically, Dr. Turner has served as chairman of the Robeson County Democratic Party and on the Lumberton City Council, to which he was first elected in 1962 and served for 30 years. He also served as Mayor Pro-Tempore of Lumberton. Currently, Dr. Turner serves on the Robeson County Board of Commissioners, to which he was first elected in 1992.

Dr. Turner still lives next door to the First Baptist Church that brought him to Lumberton years ago with his wife of 47 years, Georgia McNeill Turner. In addition to his priceless contributions to society, Dr. Turner and Mrs. Turner carry the added accomplishment of rearing their two daughters, Andrea and Rosalind.

Dr. Turner has been a symbol of hope and humanity to all races and to every individual he has ever encountered. Often called a trailblazer for blacks in politics, Dr. Turner's fire continues to burn with as much vigor and boldness as it did on that day our community was first blessed with his services 50 years ago.

I am proud to call Dr. Turner my friend, and I look forward to his continuing presence and service to our area. May God's blessings be upon him and his family.

DOLLARS TO THE CLASSROOM ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3248) to provide Dollars to the Classroom.

Mr. SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I insert the following for printing in the RECORD.

NATIONAL CENTER ON
EDUCATION AND THE ECONOMY,
Rochester, NY, November 11, 1992.

HILLARY CLINTON,
*The Governor's Mansion, 1800 Canter Street,
Little Rock, AR 72206*

DEAR HILLARY: I still cannot believe you won. But utter delight that you did pervades all the circles in which I move. I met last Wednesday in David Rockefeller's office with him, John Sculley, Dave Barram, and David Heselkom. It was a great celebration. Both John and David R. were more expansive than

I have ever seen them—literally radiating happiness. My own view and theirs is that this country has seized its last chance. I am fond of quoting Winston Churchill to the effect that "America always does the right thing—after it has exhausted all the alternatives." This election, more than anything else in my experience, proves his point.

The subject we were discussing was what you and Bill should do now about education, training, and labor market policy. Following that meeting, I chaired another in Washington on the same topic. Those present at the second meeting included Tim Barnicle, Dave Barram, Mike Cohen, David Hombeck, Hillary Pennington, Andy Plattner, Lauren Resnick, Betsy Brown Ruzzi, Bob Schwartz, Mike Smith, and Bill Spring. Shirley Malcom, Ray Marshall, and Susan McGuire were also invited. Though these three were not able to be present at last week's meeting, they have all contributed by telephone to the ideas that follow. Ira Magaziner was also invited to this meeting.

Our purpose in these meetings was to propose concrete actions that the Clinton administration could take—between now and the inauguration, in the first 100 days and beyond. The result, from where I sit, was really exciting. We took a very large leap forward in terms of how to advance the agenda on which you and we have all been working—a practical plan for putting all the major components of the system in place within four years, by the time Bill has to run again.

I take personal responsibility for what follows. Though I believe everyone involved in the planning effort is in broad agreement, they may not all agree on the details. You should also be aware that, although the plan comes from a group closely associated with the National Center of Education and the Economy, there was no practical way to poll our whole Board on this plan in the time available. It represents, then, not a proposal from our Center, but the best thinking of the Group I have named.

We think the great opportunity you have is to remold the entire American System for human resources development, almost all of the current components of which were put in place before World War II. The danger is that each of the ideas that Bill advanced in the campaign in the area of education and training could be translated individually in the ordinary course of governing into a legislative proposal and enacted as a program. This is the plan of least resistance. But it will lead to these programs being grafted onto the present system, not to a new system, and the opportunity will have been lost. If this sense of time and place is correct, it is essential that the administration's efforts be guided by a consistent vision of what it were to accomplish in the field of human resource development, with respect both to choice of key officials and the program.

What follows comes in three places:

First, a vision of the kind of national—not federal—human resources development system the nation could have. This is interwoven with a new approach to governing that should inform that vision. What is essential is that we create a seamless web of opportunities, to develop one's skills that literally extends from cradle to grave and is the same system for everyone—young and old, poor and rich, worker and full-time student. It needs to be a system driven by client needs (not agency regulations or the needs of the organization providing the services), guided by clear standards that define the stages of the system for the people who progress through it, and regulated on the basis of outcomes that providers produce for their clients, not inputs into the system.

Second, a proposed legislative agenda you can use to implement this vision. We propose

four high priority packages that will enable you to move quickly on the campaign promises:

1. The first would use your proposal for an apprenticeship system as the keystone of a strategy for putting a whole new postsecondary training system in place. That system would incorporate your proposal for reforming postsecondary education finance. It contains what we think is a powerful idea for rolling out and scaling up the whole new human resources system nationwide over the next four years, using the (renamed) apprenticeship ideas as the entering wedge.

2. The second would combine initiatives on dislocated workers, a rebuilt employment service and a new system of labor market boards to offer the Clinton administration's employment security program, built on the best practices anywhere in the world. This is the backbone of a system for assuring adult workers in our society that they need never again watch with dismay as their jobs disappear and their chances of ever getting a good job again go with them.

3. The third would concentrate on the overwhelming problems of our inner cities, combining elements of the first and second packages into a special program to greatly raise the work-related skills of the people trapped in the core of our great cities.

4. The fourth would enable you to take advantage of legislation on which Congress has already been working to advance the elementary and secondary reform agenda.

The other major proposal we offer has to do with government organization for the human resources agenda. While we share your reservations about the hazards involved in bringing reorganization proposals to the Congress, we believe that the one we have come up with minimizes those drawbacks while creating an opportunity for the new administration to move like lightning to implement its human resources development proposals. We hope you can consider the merits of this idea quickly, because, if you decide to go with it or something like it, it will greatly affect the nature of the offers you make to prospective cabinet members.

THE VISION

We take the proposals Bill put before the country in the campaign to be utterly consistent with the ideas advanced in America's Choice, the school restructuring agenda first stated in *A Nation Prepared*, and later incorporated in the work of the National Alliance for Restructuring Education, and the elaboration of this view that Ray and I tried to capture in our book, *Thinking for a Living*. Taken together, we think these ideas constitute a consistent vision for a new human resources development system for the United States. I have tried to capture the essence of that vision below.

AN ECONOMIC STRATEGY BASED ON SKILL DEVELOPMENT

The economy's strength is derived from a whole population as skilled as any in the world, working in workplaces organized to take maximum advantage of the skills those people have to offer.

A seamless system of unending skill development that begins in the home with the very young and continues through school, postsecondary education and the workplace.

THE SCHOOLS

Clear national standards of performance in general education (the knowledge and skills that everyone is expected to hold in common) are set to the level of the best achieving nations in the world for students of 16, and public schools are expected to bring all but the most severely handicapped up to that standard. Students get a certificate when they meet this standard, allowing

them to go on to the next stage of their education. Though the standards are set to international benchmarks, they are distinctly American, reflecting our needs and values.

We have a national system of education in which curriculum, pedagogy, examinations, and teacher education and licensure systems are all linked to the national standards, but which provides for substantial variance among states, districts, and schools on these matters. This new system of linked standards, curriculum, and pedagogy will abandon the American tracking system, combining high academic standards with the ability to apply what one knows to real world problems, and qualifying all students to a lifetime of learning in the postsecondary system and at work.

We have a system that rewards students who meet the national standards with further education and good jobs, providing them a strong incentive to work hard in school.

Our public school systems are reorganized to free up school professionals to make the key decisions about how to use all the available resources to bring students up to the standards. Most of the federal, state, district, and union rules and regulations that now restrict school professional ability to make these decisions are swept away, though strong measures are in place to make sure that vulnerable populations get the help they need. School professionals are paid at a level comparable to that of other professionals, but they are expected to put in a full year, to spend whatever time it takes to do the job and to be fully accountable for the results of their work. The federal, state, and local governments provide the time, staff development resources, technology, and other support needed for them to do the job. Nothing less than a wholly restructured school system can possibly bring all of our students up to the standards only a few have been expected to meet up to now.

There is a real—aggressive—program of public choice in our schools, rather than the flaccid version that is widespread now.

All students are guaranteed that they will have a fair shot at reaching the standards: that is, that whether they make it or not depends on the effort they are willing to make, and nothing else. "School delivery standards" are in place to make sure this happens. These standards have the same status in the system as the new student performance standards, assuring that the quality of instruction is high everywhere, but they are fashioned so as not to constitute a new bureaucratic nightmare.

POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION AND WORK SKILLS

All students who meet the new national standards for general education are entitled to the equivalent of three more years of free additional education. We would have the federal and state governments match funds to guarantee one free year of college education to everyone who meets the new national standards for general education. So a student who meets the standard at 16 would be entitled to two free years of high school and one of college. Loans, which can be forgiven for public service, are available for additional education beyond that. National standards for sub-baccalaureate college-level professional and technical degrees and certificates will be established with the participation of employers, labor, and higher education. These programs will include both academic study and structured on-the-job training. Eighty percent or more of American high school graduates will be expected to get some form of college degree, though most of them less than a baccalaureate. These new professional and technical certificates and degrees typically are won within

three years of acquiring the general education certificate, so, for most postsecondary students, college will be free. These professional and technical degree programs will be designed to link to programs leading to the baccalaureate degree and higher degrees. There will be no dead ends in this system. Everyone who meets the general education standard will be able to go to some form of college, being able to borrow all the money they need to do so, beyond the first free year.

This idea of post-secondary professional and technical certificates captures all of the essentials of the apprenticeship idea, while offering none of its drawbacks (see below).

But it also makes it clear that those engaged in apprentice-style programs are getting more than narrow training; they are continuing their education for other purposes as well, and building a base for more education later. Clearly, this idea redefines college. Proprietary schools, employers and community-based organizations will want to offer these programs, as well as community colleges and four-year institutions, but these new entrants will have to be accredited if they are to qualify to offer the programs.

Employers are not required to provide slots for the structured on-the-job training component of the program but many do so, because they get first access to the most accomplished graduates of these programs, and they can use these programs to introduce the trainees to their own values and way of doing things.

The system of skill standards for technical and professional degrees is the same for students just coming out of high school and for adults in the workforce. It is progressive, in the sense that certificates and degrees for entry level jobs lead to further professional and technical education programs at higher levels. Just as in the case of the system for the schools, though the standards are the same everywhere (leading to maximum mobility for students), the curricula can vary widely and programs can be custom designed to fit the needs of full-time and part-time students with very different requirements. Government grant and loan programs are available on the same terms to full-time and part-time students, as long as the programs in which they are enrolled are designed to lead to certificates and degrees defined by the system of professional and technical standards.

The national system of professional and technical standards is designed much like the multistate bar, which provides a national core around which the states can specify additional standards that meet their unique needs. There are national standards and exams for no more than 20 broad occupational areas, each of which can lead to many occupations in a number of related industries. Students who qualify in any one of these areas have the broad skills required by a whole family of occupations, and most are sufficiently skilled to enter the workforce immediately, with further occupation-specific skills provided by their union or employer. Industry and occupational groups can voluntarily create standards building on these broad standards for their own needs, as can the states. Students entering the system are first introduced to very broad occupational groups, narrowing over time to concentrate on acquiring the skills needed for a cluster of occupations. This modular system provides for the initiative of particular states and industries while at the same time providing for mobility across states and occupations by reducing the time and cost entailed in moving from one occupation to another. In this way, a balance is established between the kinds of generic skills needed to function effectively in high performance

work organizations and the skills needed to continue learning quickly and well through a lifetime of work, on the one hand, and the specific skills needed to perform at a high level in a particular occupation on the other.

Institutions receiving grant and loan funds under this system are required to provide information to the public and to government agencies in a uniform format. This information covers enrollment by program, costs and success rates for students of different backgrounds, and characteristics, and career outcomes for those students, thereby enabling students to make informed choices among institutions based on cost and performance. Loan defaults are reduced to a level close to zero, both because programs that do not deliver what they promise are not selected by prospective students and because the new postsecondary loan system uses the IRS to collect what is owed from salaries and wages as they are earned.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED ADULTS

The national system of skills standards establishes the basis for the development of a coherent, unified training system. That system can be accessed by students coming out of high school, employed adults who want to improve their prospects, unemployed adults who are dislocated and others who lack the basic skills required to get out of poverty. But it is all the same system. There are no longer any parts of it that are exclusively for the disadvantaged, though special measures are taken to make sure that the disadvantaged are served. It is a system for everyone, just as all the parts of the system already described are for everyone. So the people who take advantage of this system are not marked by it as "damaged goods." The skills they acquire are world class, clear and defined in part by the employers who will make decisions about hiring and advancement.

The new general education standard becomes the target for all basic education programs, both for school dropouts and adults. Achieving that standard is the prerequisite for enrollment in all professional and technical degree programs. A wide range of agencies and institutions offer programs leading to the general education certificate, including high schools, dropout recovery centers, adult education centers, community colleges, prisons, and employers. These programs are tailored to the needs of the people who enroll in them. All the programs receiving government grant or loan funds that come with dropouts and adults for enrollment in programs preparing students to meet the general education standard must release the same kind of data required of the postsecondary institutions on enrollment, program description, cost and success rates. Reports are produced for each institution and for the system as a whole showing differential success rates for each major demographic group.

The system is funded in four different ways, all providing access to the same or a similar set of services. School dropouts below the age of 21 are entitled to the same amount of funding from the same sources that they would have been entitled to had they stayed in school. Dislocated workers are funded by the federal government through the federal programs for that purpose and by state unemployment insurance funds. The chronically unemployed are funded by federal and state funds established for that purpose. Employed people can access the system through the requirement that their employers spend an amount equal to 1½ percent of their salary and wage bill on training leading to national skill certification. People in prison could get reductions

in their sentences by meeting the general education standard in a program provided by the prison system. Any of these groups can also use the funds in their individual training account, if they have any, the balances in their grant entitlement or their access to the student loan fund.

LABOR MARKET SYSTEMS

The Employment Service is greatly upgraded and separated from the Unemployment Insurance Fund. All available frontline jobs—whether public or private—must be listed in it by law. This provision must be carefully designed to make sure that employers will not be subject to employment suits based on the data produced by this system—if they are subject to such suits, they will not participate. All trainees in the system looking for work are entitled to be listed in it without a fee. So it is no longer a system just for the poor and unskilled, but for everyone. The system is fully computerized. It lists not only job openings and job seekers (with their qualifications) but also all the institutions in the labor market area offering programs leading to the general education certificate and those offering programs leading to the professional and technical college degrees and certificates, along with all the relevant data about the costs, characteristics and performance of those programs—for everyone and for special populations. Counselors are available to any citizen to help them assess their needs, plan a program, and finance it, and once they are trained, to find an opening.

A system of labor market boards is established at the local, state and federal levels to coordinate the systems for job training, postsecondary professional and technical education, adult basic education, job matching and counseling. The rebuilt Employment Service is supervised by these boards. The system's clients no longer have to go from agency to agency filling out separate applications for separate programs. It is all taken care of at the local labor market board office by one counselor accessing the integrated computer-based program, which makes it possible for the counselor to determine eligibility for all relevant programs at once, plan a program with the client and assemble the necessary funding from all the available sources. The same system will enable counselor and client to array all the relevant program providers side by side, assess their relative costs and performance records and determine which providers are best able to meet the client's needs based on performance.

SOME COMMON FEATURES

Throughout, the object is to have a performance-and-client-oriented system to encourage local creativity and responsibility by getting local people to commit to high goals and organize to achieve them, sweeping away as much of the rules, regulations and bureaucracy that are in their way as possible, provided that they are making real progress against their goals. For this to work, the standards at every level of the system have to be clear: every client has to know what they have to accomplish in order to get what they want out of the system. The service providers have to be supported in the task of getting their clients to the finish line and rewarded when they are making real progress toward that goal. We would sweep away means-tested programs, because they stigmatize their recipients and alienate the public, replacing them with programs that are for everyone, but also work for the disadvantaged. We would replace rules defining inputs with rules defining outcomes and the rewards for achieving them. This means, among other things, permitting local people to combine as many federal programs as

they see fit, provided that the intended beneficiaries are progressing toward the right outcomes (there are now 23 separate federal programs for dislocated workers). We would make individuals, their families and whole communities the unit of service, not agencies, programs, and projects. Wherever possible, we would have service providers compete with one another for funds that come with the client, in an environment in which the client has good information about the cost and performance record of the competing providers. Dealing with public agencies—whether they are schools or the employment service—should be more like dealing with Federal Express than with the old Post Office.

This vision, as I pointed out above, is consistent with everything Bill proposed as a candidate. But it goes beyond those proposals, extending them from ideas for new programs to a comprehensive vision of how they can be used as building blocks, or a whole new system. But this vision is very complex, will take a long time to sell, and will have to be revised many times along the way. The right way to think about it is as an internal working document that forms the background for a plan, not the plan itself. One would want to make sure that the specific actions of the new administration were designed, in a general way, to advance this agenda as it evolved while not committing anyone to the details, which would change over time.

Everything that follows is cast in the frame of strategies for bringing the new system into being, not as a pilot program, not as a few demonstrations to be swept aside in another administration, but everywhere, as the new way of doing business.

In the sections that follow, we break these goals down into their main components and propose an action plan for each.

MAJOR COMPONENTS OF THE PROGRAM

The preceding section presented a vision of the system we have in mind chronologically from the point of view of an individual served by it. Here we reverse the order, starting with descriptions of program components designed to serve adults, and working our way down to the very young.

HIGH SKILLS FOR ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS PROGRAM

DEVELOPING SYSTEM STANDARDS

Create National Board for Professional and Technical Standards. Board is private not-for-profit chartered by Congress. Charter specifies broad membership composed of leading figures from higher education, business, labor, government and advocacy groups. Board can receive appropriated funds from Congress, private foundations, individuals, and corporations. Neither Congress nor the executive branch can dictate the standards set by the Board. But the Board is required to report annually to the President and the Congress in order to provide for public accountability. It is also directed to work collaboratively with the states and cities involved in the collaborative Design and Development Program (see below) in the development of the standards.

Charter specifies that the National Board will set broad performance standards (not time-in-the-seat-standards or course standards) for college-level Professional and Technical certificates and degrees in not more than 20 areas and develops performance examinations for each. The Board is required to set broad standards of the kind described in the vision statement above and is not permitted to simply reify the narrow standards that characterize many occupations now. (More than 2,000 standards currently exist, many for licensed occupations—these are not

the kinds of standards we have in mind.) It also specifies that the programs leading to these certificates and degrees will combine time in the classroom with time at the work-site in structured on-the-job training. The standards assume the existence of (high school level) general education standards set by others. The new standards and exams are meant to be supplemented by the states and by individual industries and occupations. The Board is responsible for administering the exam system and continually updating the standards and exams.

Legislation creating the Board is sent to the Congress in the first six months of the administration, imposing a deadline for creating the standards and the exams within three years of passage of the legislation.

COMMENTARY

The proposal reframes the Clinton apprenticeship proposal as a college program and establishes a mechanism for setting the standards for the program. The unions are adamantly opposed to broad based apprenticeship programs by that name. Focus groups conducted by JFF and others show that parents everywhere want their kids to go to college, not to be shunted aside into a non-college apprenticeship "vocational" program. By requiring these programs to be a combination of classroom instruction and structured OUT, and creating a standard-setting board that includes employers and labor, all the objectives of the apprenticeship idea are achieved, while at the same time assuring much broader support for the idea, as well as a guarantee that the program will not become too narrowly focussed on particular occupations. It also ties the Clinton apprenticeship idea to the Clinton college funding proposal in a seamless web. Charging the Board with creating not more than 20 certificate or degree categories establishes a balance between the need to create one national system on the one hand with the need to avoid creating a cumbersome and rigid national bureaucracy on the other. This approach provides lots of latitude for individual industry groups, professional groups and state authorities to establish their own standards, while at the same time avoiding the chaos that would surely occur if they were the only source of standards. The bill establishing the Board should also authorize the executive branch to make grants to industry groups, professional societies, occupational groups, and states to develop standards and exams. Our assumption is that the system we are proposing will be managed so as to encourage the states to combine the last two years of high school and the first two years of community college into three year programs leading to college degrees and certificates. Proprietary institutions, employers, and community-based organizations could also offer these programs, but they would have to be accredited to offer these college-level programs. Eventually, students getting their general education certificates might go directly to community college or to another form of college, but the new system should not require that.

COLLABORATIVE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The object is to create a single comprehensive system for professional and technical education that meets the requirements of everyone from high school students to skilled dislocated workers, from the hard core unemployed to employed adults who want to improve their prospects. Creating such a system means sweeping aside countless programs, building new ones, combining funding authorities, changing deeply embedded institutional structures and so on. The question is how to get from where we are to where we

want to be. Trying to ram it down everyone's throat would engender overwhelming opposition. Our idea is to draft legislation that would offer an opportunity for those states—and selected large cities—that are excited about this set of ideas to come forward and join with each other and with the federal government in an alliance to do the necessary design work and actually deliver the needed services on a fast track. The legislation would require the executive branch to establish a competitive grant program for these states and cities and to engage a group of organizations to offer technical assistance to the expanding set of states and cities engaged in designing and implementing the new system. This is not the usual large scale experiment, nor is it a demonstration program. A highly regarded precedent exists for this approach in the National Science Foundation's SSI program. As soon as the first set of states is engaged, another set would be invited to participate, until most or all the states are involved. It is a collaborative design, rollout and scale-up program. It is intended to parallel the work of the National Board for College Professional and Technical Standards, so that the states and cities (and all their partners) would be able to implement the new standards as soon as they become available, although they would be delivering services on a large scale before that happened. Thus, major parts of the whole system would be in operation in a majority of the states within three years from the passage of the initial legislation. Inclusion of selected large cities in this design is not an afterthought. We believe that what we are proposing here for the cities is the necessary complement to a large scale job-creation program for the cities. Skill development will not work if there are no jobs, but job development will not work without a determined effort to improve the skills of city residents. This is the skill development component.

PARTICIPANTS

Volunteer states, counterpart initiative for cities.

15 states, 15 cities selected to begin in first year. 15 more in each successive year.

5 year grants (on the order of \$20 million per year to each state, lower amounts to the cities) given to each, with specific goals to be achieved by the third year, including program elements in place (e.g., upgraded employment service), number of people enrolled in new professional and technical programs and so on.

A core set of High Performance Work Organization firms willing to participate in standard setting and to offer training slots and mentors.

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION

Strategies for enriching existing co-op tech prep and other programs to meet the criteria.

Commitment to implementing new general education standard in legislation.

Commitment to implementing the new Technical and Professional skills standards for college.

Commitment to new role for employment service.

Commitment to join with others in national design and implementation activity.

CLIENTS

Young adults entering workforce, dislocated workers, long-term unemployed, employed who want to upgrade skills.

PROGRAM COMPONENTS

Institute own version of state and local labor market boards. Local labor market boards to involve leading employers, labor representatives, educators, and advocacy group leaders in running the redesigned employment service, running intake system for

all clients, counseling all clients, maintaining the information system that will make the vendor market efficient and organizing employers to provide job experience and training slots for school youth and adult trainees.

Rebuild employment service as a primary function of labor market boards.

Develop programs to bring dropouts and illiterates up to general education certificate standard. Organize local alternative providers, firms to provide alternative education, counseling, job experience, and placement services to these clients.

Develop programs for dislocated workers and hard-core unemployed (see below).

Develop city and state-wide programs to combine the last two years of high school and the first two years of colleges into three-year programs after acquisition of the general education certificate to culminate in college certificates and degrees. These programs should combine academic and structured on-the-job training.

Develop uniform reporting system for providers, requiring them to provide information in that format on characteristics of clients, their success rates by program, and the costs of those programs. Develop computer-based system for combining this data at local labor market board offices with employment data from the state so that counselors and clients can look at programs offered by colleges and other vendors in terms of cost, client characteristics, program design, and outcomes. Including subsequent employment histories for graduates.

Design all programs around the forthcoming general education standards and the standards to be developed by the National Board for College Professional and Technical Standards.

Create statewide program of technical assistance to firms on high performance work organization and help them develop quality programs for participants in Technical and Professional certificate and degree programs. (It is essential that these programs be high quality, nonbureaucratic and voluntary for the firms.)

Participate with other states and the national technical assistance program in the national alliance effort to exchange information and assistance among all participants.

NATIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO PARTICIPANTS

Executive branch authorized to compete opportunity to provide the following services (probably using a Request For Qualifications):

State-of-the art assistance to the states and cities related to the principal program components (e.g., work reorganization, training, basic literacy, funding systems, apprenticeship systems, large scale data management systems, training systems for the HR professionals who make the whole system work, etc.). A number of organizations would be funded. Each would be expected to provide information and direct assistance to the states and cities involved, and to coordinate their efforts with one another.

It is essential that the technical assistance function include a major professional development component to make sure the key people in the states and cities upon whom success depends have the resources available to develop the high skills required. Some of the funds for this function should be provided directly to the states and cities, some to the technical assistance agency.

Coordination of the design and implementation activities of the whole consortium, document results, prepare reports, etc. One organization would be funded to perform this function.

DISLOCATED WORKERS PROGRAM

New legislation would permit combining all dislocated workers programs at rede-

signed employment service office. Clients would, in effect, receive vouchers for education and training in amounts determined by the benefits for which they qualify. Employment service case managers would qualify client worker for benefits and assist the client in the selection of education and training programs offered by provider institutions. Any provider institutions that receive funds derived from dislocated worker programs are required to provide information on costs and performance of programs in uniform format described above. This consolidated and voucherized dislocated workers program would operate nationwide. It would be integrated with Collaborative Design and Development Program in those states and cities in which that program functioned. It would be built around the general education certificate and the Professional and Technical Certificate and Degree Program as soon as those standards were in place. In this way, programs for dislocated workers would be progressively and fully integrated with the rest of the national education and training system.

LEVY GRANT SYSTEM

This is the part of the system that provides funds for currently employed people to improve their skills. Ideally, it should specifically provide means whereby front-line workers can earn this general education credential (if they do not already have one) and acquire Professional and Technical Certificates and Degrees in fields of their choosing.

Everything we have heard indicates virtually universal opposition in the employer community to the proposal for a 1 1/2% levy on employers for training to support the costs associated with employed workers gaining these skills, whatever the levy is called. We propose that Bill take a leaf out of the German book. One of the most important reasons that large German employers offer apprenticeship slots to German youngsters is that they fear, with good reason, that if they don't volunteer to do so, the law will require it. Bill could gather a group of leading executives and business organization leaders, and tell them straight out that he will hold back on submitting legislation to require a training levy, provided that they commit themselves to a drive to get employers to get their average expenditures on front-line employee training up to 2% of front-line employee salaries and wages within two years. If they have not done so within that time, then he will expect their support when he submits legislation requiring the training levy. He could do the same thing with respect to slots for structured on-the-job training.

COLLEGE LOAN/PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAM

We presume that this program is being designed by others and so have not attended to it. From everything we know about it, however, it is entirely compatible with the rest of what is proposed here. What is, of course, especially relevant here, is that our reconceptualization of the apprenticeship proposal as a college-level education program, combined with our proposal that everyone who gets the general education credential be entitled to a free year of higher education (combined federal and state funds) will have a decided impact on the calculations of cost for the college loan/public service program.

ASSISTANCE FOR DROPOUTS AND THE LONG TERM UNEMPLOYED

The problem of upgrading the skills of high school dropouts and the adult hard core unemployed is especially difficult. It is also at the heart of the problem of our inner cities. All the evidence indicates that what is needed is something with all the important char-

acteristics of a nonresidential job Corps-like program. The problem with the Job Corps is that it is operated directly by the federal government and is therefore not embedded at all in the infrastructure of local communities. The way to solve this problem is to create a new urban program that is locally—not federally—organized and administered, but which must operate in a way that uses something like the federal standards for contracting for Job Corps services. In this way, local employers, neighborhood organizations and other local service providers could meet the need, but requiring local authorities to use the federal standards would assure high quality results. Programs for high school dropouts and the hard-core unemployed would probably have to be separately organized, though the services provided would be much the same. Federal funds would be offered on a matching basis with state and local funds for this purpose. These programs should be fully integrated with the revitalized employment service. The local labor market board would be the local authority responsible for receiving the funds and contracting with providers for the services. It would provide diagnostic, placement and testing services. We would eliminate the targeted jobs credit and use the money now spent on that program to finance these operations. Funds can also be used from the JOBS program in the welfare reform act. This will not be sufficient, however, because there is currently no federal money available to meet the needs of hard-core unemployed males (mostly Black) and so new monies will have to be appropriated for the purpose.

COMMENTARY

As you know very well, the High Skills: Competitive Workforce as sponsored by Senators Kennedy and Hatfield and Congressman Gephardt and Regula provides a ready-made vehicle for advancing many of the ideas we have outlined. To foster a good working relationship with the Congress, we suggest that, to the extent possible, the framework of these companion bills be used to frame the President's proposals. You may not know that we have put together a large group or representatives of Washington-based organizations to come to a consensus around the ideas in America's Choice. They are full of energy and very committed to this joint effort. If they are made part of the process of framing the legislative proposals, they can be expected to be strong support for them when they arrive on the Hill. As you think about the assembly of these ideas into specific legislative proposals, you may also want to take into account the packaging ideas that come later in this letter.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION PROGRAM

The situation with respect to elementary and secondary education is very different from adult education and training. In the latter case, a new vision and a whole new structure is required. In the former, there is increasing acceptance of a new vision and structure among the public at large, within the relevant professional groups and in Congress. There is also a lot of existing activity on which to build. So we confine ourselves here to describing some of those activities that can be used to launch the Clinton education program.

STANDARD SETTING

Legislation to accelerate the process of national standard setting in education was contained in the conference report on S.2 and HR 4323 that was defeated on a recent cloture vote. Solid majorities were behind the legislation in both houses of Congress. While some of us would quarrel with a few of the details, we think the new administration

should support the early reintroduction of this legislation with whatever changes it thinks fit. This legislation does not establish a national body to create a national examination system. We think that is the right choice for now.

SYSTEMIC CHANGE IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

The conference report on S.2 and HR 4323 also contained a comprehensive program to support systemic change in public education. Here again, some of us would quibble with some of the particulars, but we believe that the administration's objectives would be well served by endorsing the resubmission of this legislation, modified as it sees fit.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

The established federal education programs for the disadvantaged need to be thoroughly overhauled to reflect an emphasis on results for the student rather than compliance with the regulations. A national commission on Chapter 1, the largest of these programs, chaired by David Hornbeck, has designed a radically new version of the legislation, with the active participation of many of the advocacy groups. Other groups have been similarly engaged. We think the new administration should quickly endorse the work of the national commission and introduce its proposals early next year. It is unlikely that this legislation will pass before the deadline—two years away—for the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, but early endorsement of this new approach by the administration will send a strong signal to the Congress and will greatly affect the climate in which other parts of the act will be considered.

PUBLIC CHOICE TECHNOLOGY, INTEGRATED HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, CURRICULUM RESOURCES, HIGH PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT, PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT, AND RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The restructuring of the schools that is envisioned in S.2 and HR 4323 is not likely to succeed unless the schools have a lot of information about how to do it and real assistance in getting it done. The areas in which this help is needed are suggested by the heading of this section. One of the most cost-effective things the federal government could do is to provide support for research, development, and technical assistance of the schools on these topics. The new Secretary of Education should be directed to propose a strategy for doing just that, on a scale sufficient to the need. Existing programs of research, development, and assistance should be examined as possible sources of funds for these purposes. Professional development is a special case. To build the restructured system will require an enormous amount of professional development and the time in which professionals can take advantage of such a resource. Both cost a lot of money. One of the priorities for the new education secretary should be the development of strategies for dealing with these problems. But here, as elsewhere, there are some existing programs in the Department of Education whose funds can be redirected for this purpose, programs that are not currently informed by the goals that we have spelled out. Much of what we have in mind here can be accomplished through the reauthorization of the Office of Educational Research and Improvement. Legislation for that reauthorization was prepared for the last session of Congress, but did not pass. That legislation was informed by a deep distrust of the Republican administration, rather than the vision put forward by the Clinton campaign. But that can and should be remedied on the next round.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

The president-elect has committed himself to a great expansion in the funding of Head

Start. We agree. But the design of the program should be changed to reflect several important requirements. The quality of professional preparation for the people who staff these programs is very low and there are no standards that apply to their employment. The same kind of standard setting we have called for in the rest of this plan should inform the approach to this program. Early childhood education should be combined with quality day care to provide wrap-around programs that enable working parents to drop off their children at the beginning of the workday and pick them up at the end. Full funding for the very poor should be combined with matching funds to extend the tuition paid by middle class parents to make sure that these programs are not officially segregated by income. The growth of the program should be phased in, rather than done all at once, so that quality problems can be addressed along the way, based on developing examples of best practice. These and other related issues need to be addressed, in our judgment, before the new administration commits itself on the specific form of increased support for Head Start.

PUTTING THE PACKAGE TOGETHER

Here we remind you of what we said at the beginning of this letter about timing the legislative agenda. We propose that you assemble the ideas just described into four high priority packages that will enable you to move quickly on the campaign promises:

1. The first would use your proposal for an apprenticeship system as the keystone of the strategy for putting the whole new postsecondary training system in place. It would consist of the proposal for postsecondary standards, the Collaborative Design and Development proposal, the technical assistance proposal and the postsecondary education finance proposal.

2. The second would combine the initiatives on dislocated workers, the rebuilt employment service and the new system of labor market boards as the Clinton administration's employment security program, built on the best practices anywhere in the world. This is the backbone of a system for assuring adult workers in our society that they need never again watch with dismay as their jobs disappear and their chances of ever getting a good job again go with them.

3. The third would concentrate on the overwhelming problems of our inner cities, combining most of the elements of the first and second packages into a special program to greatly raise the work-related skills of the people trapped in the core of our great cities.

4. The fourth would enable you to take advantage of legislation on which Congress has already been working to advance the elementary and secondary reform agenda. It would combine the successor to HR 4323 and S.2 (incorporating the systemic reforms agenda and the board for student performance standards), with the proposal for revamping Chapter 1.

ORGANIZING THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH FOR HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

The issue here is how to organize the federal government to make sure that the new system is actually built as a seamless web in the field, where it counts, and that program gets a fast start with a first-rate team behind it.

We propose, first, that the President appoint a National Council on Human Resources Development. It would consist of the relevant key White House officials, cabinet members and members of Congress. It would also include a small number of governors, educators, business executives, labor leaders and advocates for minorities and the poor. It would be established in such a way as to assure continuity of membership across admin-

istrations, so that the consensus it forges will outlast any one administration. It would be charged with recommending broad policy on a national system of human resources development to the President and the Congress, assessing the effectiveness and promise of current programs and proposing new ones. It would be staffed by senior officials on the Domestic Policy Council staff of the President.

Second, we propose that a new agency be created, the National Institute for Learning, Work and Service. Creation of this agency would signal instantly the new administration's commitment to putting the continuing education and training of the "forgotten half" on a par with the preparation of those who have historically been given the resources to go to 'college' and to integrate the two systems, not with a view to dragging down the present system and those it serves, but rather to make good on the promise that everyone will have access to the kind of education that only a small minority have had access to up to now. To this agency would be assigned the functions now performed by the assistant secretary for employment and training, the assistant secretary for vocational education and the assistant secretary for higher education. The agency would be staffed by people specifically recruited from all over the country for the purpose. The staff would be small, high powered and able to move quickly to implement the policy initiatives of the new President in the field of human resources development.

The closest existing model to what we have in mind is the National Science Board and the National Science Foundation, with the Council in the place of the Board and the institute in the place of the Foundation. But our council would be advisory, whereas the Board is governing. If you do not like the idea of a permanent council, you might consider the idea of a temporary President's Task Force, constituted much as the council would be.

In this scheme, the Department of Education would be free to focus on putting the new student performance standards in place and managing the programs that will take the leadership in the national restructuring of the schools. Much of the financing and disbursement functions of the higher education program would move to the Treasury Department, leaving the higher education staff in the new institute to focus on matters of substance.

In any case, as you can see, we believe that some extraordinary measure well short of actually merging the departments of labor and education is required to move the new agenda with dispatch.

GETTING CONSENSUS ON THE VISION

Radical changes in attitudes, values and beliefs are required to move any combination of these agendas. The federal government will have little direct leverage on many of the actors involved. For much of what must be done a new, broad consensus will be required. What role can the new administration play in forging that consensus and how should it go about doing it?

At the narrowest level, the agenda cannot be moved unless there is agreement among the governors, the President and the Congress. Bill's role at the Charlottesville summit leads naturally to a reconvening of that group, perhaps with the addition of key members of Congress and others.

But we think that having an early summit on the subject of the whole human resources agenda would be risky, for many reasons. Better to build on Bill's enormous success during the campaign with national talk shows, in school gymnasiums and the bus trips. He could start on the consensus-building progress this way, taking his message directly to the public, while submitting his

legislative agenda and working it on the Hill. After six months or so, when the public has warmed to the ideas and the legislative packages are about to get into hearings, then you might consider some form of summit, broadened to include not only the governors, but also key members of Congress and others whose support and influence are

important. This way, Bill can be sure that the agenda is his, and he can go into it with a groundswell of support behind him.

That's it. None of us doubt that you have thought long and hard about many of these things and have probably gone way beyond what we have laid out in many areas. But we hope that there is something here that you

can use. We would, of course, be very happy to flesh out these ideas at greater length and work with anyone you choose to make them fit the work that you have been doing.

Very best wishes from all of us to you and Bill

MARC TUCKER.